The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,407—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1888.

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

CHAMPAGNE.
VEUVE MONET FILS & Cie.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
All Connoisseurs of Champagne should taste this. We are confident they will be pleased with the quality, and we only ask for a trial order.
RS. 66. RS. 66

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th September, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie in route weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons (at 11 a.m., on 9th September, after arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,114 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons on THURSDAY, 4th October, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KAISARA," 1,976 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 3rd October, at noon.

FOR MARMAGOA.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 12th September, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th September, 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries. Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports Through Booking via Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

MONA THE FAR FAMED ORIGINAL
THE CHOICE OF PERFUMES BOUQUET
YIELDS THE VERY—Bottle, Re. 1-8.
SOULS OF FLOWERS. 3 for Rs. 4.

HOAR AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.

A FEW PIANOFORTES taken in exchange and put into thorough repair are now offered for sale.

At lowest Cash Prices or on the Hire Purchase System.

1	Plain Square	by Schroder	Rs. 250
2	"	" Soundy	" 275
3	"	" Collard and Collard	" 325
4	Semi-Grand	" Erard	" 360
5	Plain Square	" Maud	" 250
6	"	" Doener	" 650
7	Semi-Grand	" Broadwood	" 400
8	Cottage Piano with folding Keyboard		

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

NEW STATIONERY
CAN BE HAD AT
The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE,
(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs. a.
Imperial Treasury, Neutral Grey Rep—Albert size, extra double thick	8 0 per ream.
Imperial Treasury, Vellum Rep—extra double thick, octavo	8 0 "
Imperial Treasury, Neutral Grey Rep—extra thick, large octavo	8 0 "
Imperial Treasury, Green Rep—Albert size	7 0 "
The "Castle"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5 8 "
Thick Satin, Superfine, Cream Laid—Albert size	3 0 "
Bank Large Post, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2 8 "
Ditto.—Azure wove to.	2 8 "
"Reliance" Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2 8 "
Superfine Cream Note-paper, "S. D. 5."	2 0 "

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs. a.
Imperial Treasury, Neutral Grey Rep, to match "Albert"	1 4 per 100
Imperial Treasury,	1 4 "
Imperial Treasury, Vellum Rep, to match octavo of same quality	1 8 "
Imperial Treasury, Neutral Grey Rep—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1 8 "
Imperial Treasury, Green Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1 4 "
"Vellum," strong, thick, and unglazed	2 2 per 250
Commercial Bank.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4 12 per 1,000
Mottled Grey.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4 8 "
"Magic," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4 0 "
Railway Buff	2 0 "
"Advertiser," No. 4	1 14 "
"Special," No. 7 larger size, than the above	1 12 "
"Special," Sup rfine Cream Laid, small size	1 10 "
Square No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1 8 per 250
"Scinde," No. 7, extra large	0 13 "
Large Square.—For invitation cards	0 8 "

IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

Octagon Stationery Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match	2 8 each.
"Apsley" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0 12 "
Address Cards.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 large and 50 Envelopes in each box	1 0 "

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 3-8 per box.

Samples of Note-paper and Envelopes free on application.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new COPY-RIGHT BILL, by a Civil Engineer, W. [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ORIENTAL HEALTH SALINE.

THIS cooling, refreshing, and most invigorating Saline relieves headache and sickness, allays Febrile symptoms, and affords immediate relief in all simple Derangements of the stomach.

Price, Re. 1-4 per bottle.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

FOODS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

		Rs. a.
Arrowroot, Bermuda	1 lb. tin	1 12
" Speed's, East Indian	1 lb. "	0 13
Barley, Robinson's Patent	1 lb. "	0 10
" Fine Pearl	2 lb. "	0 10
Benger's Self-Digestive Food		1 4
Brand's Essence of Beef, 2 oz. tin 1-4; 1lb. tin		2 4
Do. do. Mutton, 2 oz. tin, Re. 1-8	1 lb. tin	2 8
Do. do. Chicken, 2 oz. tin, Re. 1-12	"	3 4
Do. Concentrated Beef Tea	"	1 8
Do. do. Mutton Broth	"	2 4
Do. do. Chicken Broth	"	3 8
Corn Flour	1 lb. tin	0 10
" Kingsfords Oswego, per lb. Packet		0 8
Groats, Robinson's Patent	1 lb. tin	0 10
Gelatine, Nelson's in 1 and 2 oz. pkts.	per oz.	0 3
Hannis Infant's Food	per tin.	0 12
Isinglass, Russian, Fine cut	per oz.	0 15
Liebig's Infant's Food { Savory	per tin.	0 15
" { Sweet	per doz.	6 12
Maccaroni, Finest Genoa		1 8
Mellin's Food	per bot. 15 as. and	1 10
Nestle's Milk Food		1 2
Oatmeal, Best Scotch	2 lb. tin	0 10
Revalenta Arabica, 3s. 6d. tin		2 6
Robb's Nursery Biscuits	per tin	2 4
" Rusks	per tin	2 0
Sago, Finest Pearl	2 lb. tin	0 9
Swiss Milk, "Milk Maid Brand"	per tin	0 7
" "	per doz.	5 0
Tapioca, Best clean white	2 lb. tin	0 14
Vermicelli, Finest Genoa	2 lb. tin	1 8

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

HYDRAULIC COTTON PRESS MACHINERY.

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE NEW PRESSING PLANT by Nasmyth Wilson & Co., consisting of Half Press, Finishing Press, Engines, Boiler and accessories, all of the latest design with most recent improvements.

This machinery is capable of pressing 25 to 28 bales per hour.

DELIVERY CAN BE GIVEN AT ONCE.

Apply to

F. W. SHALLIS, Engineer,
9, Marine Street, Bombay.

STANDARD PORTS.

THE following Wines have been selected specially for us as the produce of good vintages, and have been bottled as they arrived at maturity, namely, from two to three years after the vintage; they will continue to improve in bottle many years.

	Per dozen bots. Rs. a.	½ bots. Rs. a.
SPANISH.—This Port Wine possesses good body and excellent flavour, it is quite fit for present use, and will improve by age	18 0	10
DESSERT.—This Wine possesses a full fruity flavour and fine aroma; it is a superb fruity wine for dessert or other purposes	26 0	14 0
SUPERIOR OLD or INVALID.—A very fine vintage wine, rich, soft and delicate, specially selected for invalids to the reques of the medical profession	34 0	18 0
TENT.—Imported from Spain, an ... wine, containing ... preservation, 2 years old	30 0	...
SAINT RAPHAEL or Tannin Wine.—This Wine has a delicious flavour and great stability, it is invaluable as a tonic and restorative owing to the amount of tannin and other constituents it contains, and which result is obtained by a special and prolonged fermentation of the Wine. It is asserted by medical men, who highly recommend it, that it is the most medicinal of all Wines. We are sole and special agents for this Wine	24 0	...

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.,
FORT AND BYCULLA, BOMBAY,
AND POONA.

THEATRICAL MAKE-UP SUNDRIES

GREASE PAINTS.
Six colours in Tin Case.
Price, Rs. 2-4.

MAKE-UP POWDERS IN TIN CASES.
BURNT CORK. WHITENENG.
DUTCH PINK. RUDDY ROUGE.
PREPARED MONGOLIAN. POWDERED ANTIMONY.
BLOOM OF ROSES. BLANC DE PERLE.
JOINING PASTE FOR ATTACHING BALD FRONT OF WIGS TO FOREHEAD.
ETUI MYSTERIEUX.
SUPERIOR HARE'S FEET.
Re. 1 each.

FOR SALE BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of all kinds of diseases arising from impurities in the blood, it is invaluable.

Price, per bottle, Re. 1-8.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA
has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.
It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation.
Re. 1-8 per bottle.

ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, BISMUTH AND NUX VOMICA.
This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.
Per bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S SPECIAL MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA AND TARAXACUM.
Especially recommended as a Tonic in diseases of the liver.
Price, Rs. 2 per bottle.

FLUID EXTRACT OF INDIAN BAEL FRUIT.
Highly recommended as a specific in Chronic Diarrhœa.
Price, Rs. 2 per bottle.

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,
an alterative and purifier of the blood.
Price, Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle.

CHEMICAL FOOD,
Parrish's Compound Syrup of the Phosphates for Children or people of delicate constitution.
Per bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-8.

EASTON'S SYRUP,
Containing the Phosphates of
IRON, QUININE and STRYCHNINE,
An invaluable remedy for general debility,
Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE HYDRATE OF CHLORAL,
A valuable sedative and most useful for Sea-sickness.
Re. 1-8 per bottle.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
5, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Lost Vigour, Exhausted Vitality, Kidney Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned Marsden treatment by which thousands have been restored to perfect health, sent post free in sealed envelope. Address Medical Battery Co., 45, Oxford Street, London, W. [illegible]

TREACHER'S HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

TREACHER & Co. have the utmost confidence in recommending these choice Spirits; in purity, quality, and excellence they are unsurpassed by any in India.

	Cash. per doz. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S Superior Old HOLLANDS. A pure wholesome spirit in case 15 flasks.	31 0
TREACHER'S Old Plymouth GIN. Dry and Pure, very palatable flavour.	21 0
TREACHER'S Dry Unsweetened GIN. A perfectly pure spirit, very superior.	21 8
TREACHER'S Sweetened Old Tom GIN. High quality and delicate flavour.	18 0
TREACHER'S Finest Old Jamaica RUM.	24 0
TREACHER'S Old Irish WHISKY. A fine matured spirit, soft and mellow.	24 0
TREACHER'S Invalid BRANDY. Specially adapted for medical use.	55 0
TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale BRANDY. Soft and delicate, much appreciated.	35 0
TREACHER'S Old Pale BRANDY. A very choice and matured spirit.	31 0
TREACHER'S Pale BRANDY. A sound and good peg Brandy.	27 0
TREACHER'S Glenlivet WHISKY. A blend of the finest Original Highland Whiskies of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.	21 0

TREACHER'S Extra Special Liqueur GLENLIVET WHISKY, a Genuine Ripe Old Whisky, its rich flavour and aroma are due to age alone. Price per doz., Rs. 28.

TREACHER'S Highland Malt Phœnix Brand, BEST WHISKY in the market, Rs. 24.

WINE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INVALID'S PORTS.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT *GOLD CAPSULE.*
FREE FROM ADULTERATION.

"How great the crime, how flagrant the abuse,
T' adulterate generous wine with noxious juice."

OF ALL RETAILERS. OF ALL RETAILERS.

CERTIFICATE.

London, 13th February, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined two bottles of Port Wine labelled CUTLER, PALMER & CO., INVALID'S PORT, and from the result of my analysis, as stated in the Analytical Report, I am of opinion that the Wine is free from adulteration and is a good sound wholesome Port.

(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Public Analyst for the Parishes of Kensington and St. George, Hanover Square,
Member of the Society of Public Analysts and of the Journal of the Sanitary Institute.

ANALYTICAL REPORT.

I am of opinion that the Wine is free from artificial colouring matters, and preservatives or other adulterants, and that it is a sound and wholesome Port.

(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.

Rs. 28-8 per Dozen.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO. BOMBAY.
IMORTERS OF PURE OPORTO WINE.

T. ROWLAND & SON,
CONTRACTORS FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1862.

Made to order at the Factory, Foras Road,
MILITARY SADDLERY AND HARNESS,
CAVALRY, INFANTRY AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS,
LEATHER MACHINE BELTING AND LACES,
FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS.

Always on hand a large Stock of BUFFALO and COW HIDES, pit-tanned and dressed (or pit-tanned only if required) suitable for Belting Harness and Laces.
Also COUNTRY BASILS AND ROLLER SKINS.

PILSENER BEER

KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co.," are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, Sub-Agent.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

SPECIAL SHIRTINGS FOR PRESENT SEASON

WE have pleasure in announcing the arrival of our latest Novelties in Shirtings, and we have now on inspection the most extensive Selection in Bombay. We guarantee a perfect fitting, durable Shirt, and superiority in workmanship.

All Long Cloth, for wear under uniform	½ dozen	Rs. 21
All Long Cloth, for wear with Linen Cuffs	"	" 24
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs	"	" 30
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Collars attached	"	" 33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Fronts and Bands	"	" 33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Collars attached	"	" 36
French Cambric Shirts, Newest Designs, Fast Colours, Collars on	"	" 33
Best Oxford Shirts, Specialities (300 Patterns), Collars on	"	" 36
Satin Oxford Shirts, Bold Stripes and Checks, Collars on	"	" 39
Spun Silk Shirts (most comfortable), Collars on	"	" 72
Stockingette (cool, close fitting and elastic), Collars on	"	" 54
Silk and Wool, White and Coloured, delightfully cool material, well shrunk	"	" 54
Summer Flannel (Shrunk), white and neat Patterns	"	" 54
Tropical Flannel, unshrinkable, very cool and durable	"	" 48

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
SHIRT-MAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE only Hotel in Bombay which [illegible] with SPRING MATTRESSES.

Fine views of Bombay's celebrated harbour, with [illegible]

TARIFF, Rs. 4 per day.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.

DRAW the attention of the Public to the following list of HIGH CLASS CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, especially suitable for presentation.

Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 60 to Rs. 500. These require winding once a year only.

The Wind Mill Timepiece, an exact representation in oxydised and gilded bronze, it includes also an aneroid, and two thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, respectively, the sails revolve making it an attractive and interesting present—Rs. 260.

The Steam Hammer Clock, a faithful model, oxydised and gilt, the perpendicular movement of the pendulum, illustrating the hammer—Rs. 220.

The Lighthouse, in gilt and nickel, with aneroid and two thermometers, the revolving stern presenting each in turn instead of the flash light by separate mechanism—Rs. 250.

The Steam Engine, in various forms, closely imitating with fly wheels, pistons, rods, cranks, governors, boilers, &c., with aneroids and thermometers in addition to the timepiece—Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

All the above prices include stand and glass domes.

Clock repairs executed by competent workmen.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower.
POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE supply only the Best Makes of the above, and all kinds supplied by them can be guaranteed durable, well-fashioned, and very comfortable in the wear.

COTTON SOCKS.

		Rs. as.
Fine Strong Brown Cotton	per doz.	10 8
Superior Do. Strong Double Heels and Feet	"	14 8
Superfine Cotton—In Plain Colors, neat Fancy stripes, &c., &c.	from	21 0
Best Unbleached Lisle Thread. Double Heels and Feet, very cool, In Plain Colors and neat Fancy Stripes	per doz.	35 0

DRESS SOCKS.

Real White Balbriggan, Embroidered Silk	per pair	3 0
Fine Black Balbriggan, Embroidered Silk	"	3 8
Black Silk Socks for special wear, the best quality, Embroidered Clox	"	10 0

MERINO AND LAMBSWOOL SOCKS.

		Rs. as.
Fine Merino, Plain Cotton, Drab, Fawn or Clerical Grey, Best Colors	per doz.	24 0
Extra Superfine, In Drab shades, a most comfortable and durable Sock. Thin, soft and Elastic	"	32 0
Embroidered Silk Clox	"	36 0
Extra Superfine, In Plain Colors	"	30 0
Extra Superfine, Neat Fancy Stripes	"	to 55 0
Real Shetland Lambswool, made of pure Undyed Wool, a capital Sock for Sportsmen and District Wear	"	27 0
Stout Hand-knit Socks, Ribbed, for hard Jungle Wear, in mixed Heather Shades	per pair	4 0
Knickerbocker Stockings, Ribbed Merino, Plain Grey, Drab, &c.	"	3 8
Heavy Hand-knit, Do. &c.	"	4 8
In Heather Mixtures	"	5 8

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERS,
BOMBAY.

JAPANESE ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES.

FRESH ARRIVAL!!!

COMPRISING BEAD and REED CHICKS made specially to order, of almost all SIZES, SCREENS, Paper, Silk and [illegible] Extensive Collection of JAPANESE PORCELAIN, BRONZES, COPPER, LACQUERED WARE suitable for presentation.

All Articles are marked in plain figures at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE. [illegible] rooms for fresh goods.

EBRAHIM ADAMJEE,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1840

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS.
KHETWADY, BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS &c.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS,

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL CASTINGS
LAMP POSTS	GATES	
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on reliable authority that by taking a little [illegible] the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—Medical Review.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sarsaparilla of commercial course."—Sir B. W. Martin.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose of Sarsaparilla sets me."

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Bronchial Liver when all other remedies failed."—Earl of Aldborough.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark [illegible] AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270 Regent Street, LONDON, W.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.
KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands:—

TRADE MARK.
K. T. E (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe	Rs.	1	8	0 per lb.
Pekoe	"	1	4	0 "
Pekoe Souchong	"	1	0	0 "
Souchong	"	0	14	0 "
Mixture (Congou)	"	0	9	6 "

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.
AMLET & FARROW.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, forming a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS

THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION

BY

DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

Published at

MACMILLAN & Co., London.

BOMBAY AGENCY OFFICE: Bombay Gazette Office.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER CLUB.
SMOKING CONCERT.
SATURDAY, 8th SEPTEMBER, 9 p.m.
ADMISSION, Re. 1.
Tickets to be obtained from
HONORARY SECRETARY.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 10th Instant (being a public HOLIDAY under the "Negotiable Instruments Act.")

THE CYCLOSTYLE.
(GESTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gestetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8¼ inches by 6 inches.
PRICE, Rs. 16 EACH.
Apply BOMBAY GAZETTE Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, has contracted with TRIBHOWANDAS HURRUCKCHUND, of Bombay, for the purchase of all that piece of vacant land or ground, situate at Chinchpoogli, on the east side of the Chinchpoogli Road, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,3[illegible] square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, along with certain other land under old No. 88, new No. D-16589, old survey No. —, and new Survey No. 8,387, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 8126 and 8230, 8234, and 8[illegible], and Street Nos. 27 and 31, 35, 61, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the north and east by the property of the City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited, on or towards the south by the property of the Imperial Flour Mill Company, Limited, and on or towards the west by other land belonging to the said Tribhowandas Hurruckchund, and formerly in the occupation of Hasumbhai Visram, and now in that of the said Tribhowandas Hurruckchund.

All persons having any claim on the said property either by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, lease or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims.—Dated this 7th day of September, 1888.
ARDESIR, HORMUSJEE, & DINSHAW,
Attorneys for the Purchasers.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

NOTICE is hereby given that RAMJAGAT DOORGASING has contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the south-west side of Haines Road, outside the Fort, and within the City of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8,015 square yards or thereabouts, registered under Collectors No. 13618, together with the messuages or dwelling-houses, tenements, chawls and cattle stables standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward Nos. 4386 to 4391, Street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 212, 216, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the south partly by the property of Raghunath Narayen Khote and partly by the property of Shapurjee Merwanjee, on or towards the east partly by the property of Shapurjee Merwanjee and partly by the Haines Road, on or towards the north partly by the Haines Road and partly by a passage belonging to Raghunath Narayen Khote leading to his property, and on or towards the west by the property of Raghunath Narayen Khote, being the premises comprised in an Indenture of lease, dated 7th August, 1886, from CURRIMJEE ALLIBHAI and TYEBJEE SULLEMANJEE to the said Ramjagat Doorgasing, together with all building in the course of erection and all materials for building lying thereon or affixed to the premises. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, lease, gift, inheritance, lien, incumbrance or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered as waived, and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.—Dated this 6th day of September, 1888.
THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI, & CAMA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 123 OF 1887.

HORMASJEE CURSETJEE DUBASH of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Parell, Plaintiff.
vs.
SONABAI, widow of FRAMJEE BYRAMJEE VAS, deceased, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, DINSHAW FRAMJEE of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, both residing at Breach Candy Road, KHIMJI JEWA and VALABDAS JAIRAM, Executors of the will of DEWKAVAHOO, widow of DAMODHER HEERJEE, deceased, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Modikhana Street, and VIZBHOOKANDAS ATMARAM, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Cawasji Patel Tank Road, and the Perseverance Flour Mill and Iron Foundry Company, Limited, a company formed under the Indian Companies' Act, 1882 and having its registered office at Church Gate Street and hereinafter called the defendants the said Company .... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 19th day of April, 1888, it was ordered that the following property should be sold by the Sheriff of Bombay as Special Commissioner, namely:— [illegible] land FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government or dwelling ground, together with the messuage, tenement, in [illegible] standing thereon, situate in Bombay, containing the sub-district of Fort, in the [illegible]hundred and sixty square [illegible] by admeasurement a square yard or thereabouts, and yards and three fifths the Books of the Collector of quit and which is standing [illegible] (new—No. 6881), old survey No. 1217 ground rent [illegible] assessed by the Collector of Assessment [illegible] and which said [illegible] are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the house of Nowrojee Sorabjee Sacaclothwalla, on or towards the south by the new Gowalia Road, and on or towards the east by the Girgaum or Breach Candy Road and on or towards the west by the property of Morabai Ballajee.

SECONDLY.—All those the land, messuage, hereditaments and premises, parcel of land or ground by an Indenture of Lease, dated the Thirty-first day of May, One Thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-seven, and devised for the term of 999 years unto the plaintiffs mortgage Framji Byramji Vas, together with two other persons, containing by admeasurement One Thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-four square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2186, 2187, 2188, and 2189 together with the messuage or tenement standing thereon, assessed in the Books of the Municipality under No. 33 and 34, which said piece of land, messuage, and hereditaments are situated on the west side of Tank Street, in the sub-district of Fort, in the Island of Bombay, and are bounded on the east by the said Tank Street, on the west partly by a public road and partly by a piece of vacant ground belonging to Government, and partly by the vacant ground of Vussonjee Valabdass, on the north by the vacant ground of the said Valabdass Vussonjee, and on the south by the said public road, which said lease was determined by effluxion of time on the Tenth day of May, One Thousand Eight hundred and Eighty-seven, and before the hearing of this suit together with all the rights, easements and appurtenances thereto belonging, and all and singular, the engines, boilers, mill gear, millwright work, both fixed and moveable, machinery, implements then or thereafter fixed to, placed upon, or to be fixed, or to be placed upon, and in or about the said hereditaments and premises or any of them or any part thereof, all of which engine boilers, mill gear, millwright work, machinery, implements, and utensils, at the date of the said Indenture, fixed to, or placed upon, or, and in or about the said premises, were specified in the schedule annexed to the said Indenture of mortgage.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property that they should, on or before the 24th day of September 1888, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 3rd day of September, 1888.
A. E. OLIVER,
Acting Assist. Commissioner.

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FOR
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NOTICES.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS to the above Fund are payable unto the Bank of Bombay.
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CURSONDAS VULUBHDAS,
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Hon. Secretaries.
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Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course [illegible] few days would [illegible]
[illegible]
British Government [illegible]
De Roos, London, [illegible]
order of Her [illegible]
without which [illegible]
Roos' world-[illegible]
principal M[illegible]
AGENTS [illegible]
[illegible]ONA.
[illegible]PPLIED.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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☞ The GUIDE for September has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ______ Day of ______ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

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Name ______
Address ______
Occupation ______
______ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
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The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
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The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, Invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
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[illegible] covering risks on [illegible] SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, [illegible] BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for	1862	£200,000
,,	1875	£888,156
,,	1886	£955,030

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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES & CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods. ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 1½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured in either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,357,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972 15 3	1881	£4,673,229 5 1
1876	£3,492,950 1 4	1886	£5,672,049 17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hummum-street.

Just Published. Post free for 12 one-anna stamps.

A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of many years practice. A practical guide to young men before entering the wedded state; with plain instructions for the speedy removal of all disqualifications and impediments which too often debar happiness thereon.—Lawes Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W. C.

A NEW DRESS FOR SIXPENCE.

A Glasgow lady having a dress long since discarded on account of its faded appearance, was persuaded by a friend to try a packet of the celebrated DIAMOND DYES. To her surprise and delight, she found, after having dyed her dress, that she had a garment fully equal to new at the small cost of sixpence. Finding it so simple to use with such satisfactory results, she was induced to dye other articles—such as coats, stockings, ribbons, feathers, children's garments, &c.—and so she replenished the family wardrobe at a very slight expense. The economical housewife can save many pounds a year.

BY USING THE
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They are so simple a Child could use them.

Each packet will colour from one to 6 pounds of goods, according to depth of shade. All colours warranted fast and durable, and entirely different as super or to all other dyes. Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta, and other dark and rich colours so much desired by all, but hitherto not obtainable of good quality, can now be procured by using the DIAMOND DYES, which are to be obtained of all chemists. Large sized packets sixpence. A beautiful Sample Card, showing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods, dyed with the DIAMOND DYES, and a book giving full instructions can be obtained free of charge from any chemist. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld., 1 & 2, Australian Avenue, London, E. C. Wholesale Agents TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, POONAH, and BYCULLA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sirs, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the inventor of Chlorodyne; [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] J. T. DAVENPORT, [illegible] London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE [illegible]
HEAD O[illegible]
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CA[illegible]
RESERVE FUND [illegible]
LONDON BANKE[illegible]
BANK OF E[illegible]
UNION BANK OF LO[illegible]
Messrs. G. [illegible]
LONDON OFFICE [illegible]
CURRENT ACCOUNTS [illegible]
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS [illegible]
LETTERS OF CREDIT [illegible]
DIVIDENDS, &c. [illegible]
G. LOW[illegible]
Rampart Row, W.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S CO[COA]
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the [illegible] govern the operations of digestion [illegible] careful application of the fine properties of [illegible] Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast [illegible] delicately-flavoured beverage which [illegible] heavy doctors' bills. It is by the [illegible] articles of diet that a constitution [illegible] up until strong enough to resist every [illegible] Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating [illegible] to attack wherever there is a weak point [illegible] many a fatal shaft by keeping [illegible] with pure blood and a properly [illegible] article of the Civil Service Gazette.
Made simply with boiling water [illegible]
Sold in ½lb. and pound [illegible]
JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF [illegible]

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. [illegible] from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, [illegible] all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors [illegible] the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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of the Blood, whether the after [illegible] Disease, hereditary taint, or [illegible] scription, are positively carried out [illegible] taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD [illegible]" the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. [illegible] and clearing the Blood from all [illegible] be too highly recommended. For [illegible] Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, [illegible] kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent [illegible] the only real specific for Rheumatic [illegible] removes the cause from the blood [illegible] Chemists, &c., everywhere at [illegible] bottle. Thousands of testimonials [illegible]

A LADY with several daughters (a [illegible] family) living in one of the [illegible] chester, is wishful to receive [illegible] children. They would have loving [illegible] very happy home, with first-rate [illegible] references given and required.—[illegible] Sorn Lea, Whalley Range, Manchester.

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THE Proprietors of the "B[illegible]" Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL [illegible] COMPANY
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INSURANCE Com[panies] [illegible] who wish to force [illegible] the public, all alike [illegible] Station Advertising [illegible]
And as nearly a[illegible] INDIA NOW LAND [illegible] Rail, Placards exhibited [illegible] are every day bei[ng] [illegible] as means of bringing [illegible] the notice of the public.
On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY [illegible] of Secunderabad, [illegible] is well [illegible] largest military [illegible] comprising over 5,000 British [illegible] Contiguous to it is the Cantonment [illegible] garrisoned by two Regiments [illegible] the Hyderabad Contingent [illegible] Euro[pean] [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] RATES.
Boards not exceeding [illegible] Re. 1 per month. For every additional [illegible] annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board [illegible] will have the advantage of having [illegible] Advertisement read by thousands [illegible] one station platform for a trifling [illegible] penditure of Re. 1. Part [illegible] stations or more will be allowed a [illegible] per cent.; on twelve stations or [illegible] per cent.
Special arrangements for [illegible] period [illegible] The boards to be [illegible] GAZETTE" Office [illegible] Lessee to the various stations [illegible] Advertiser. In the event [illegible] ing, the boards will [illegible] at the expense [illegible] the Advertiser.
Advertisers [illegible] lines at which [illegible] may advertise [illegible] on. The charge [illegible] moderate scale [illegible] liberal use of [illegible] ing announcements [illegible]
Placards, according [illegible] may be printed [illegible] any of the N[ative] [illegible] GAZETTE" Press [illegible]
For further particulars apply to [the MANA]GER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" [illegible] Row, Fort.

STATIONS [illegible] G. I. P. R[AILWAY]
Bombay. B. Bunder. Musjid. Byculla. Chinchpoogly. Parel Station. Dadur. Sion. Coorla. Ghat-Cooper. Bhandoop. Tannah. Dewa. Callian Junction. Titwalla. Khadawali. Wassind. Shapoor. Atgaum. Khurde. Kussarah. Egutpoora. Ghoti. Bellgaum. Deolalee B. Nassick Road. Niphar. Lasulgaum. Munmar. Nandgaum. Naidongree. Chalisgaum. Kajgaum. Galin. Pachora. Myjee. Mussawada. Shewale. Julgaum. [illegible]

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM [illegible]
Wady Junction. Chittapur. Mahlik Gate. [illegible]

[illegible]

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

... Gymkhana.
... Volunteer Club, Smoking Concert, 9 p.m.

... ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived—On ...th:—Sunda (s), from Hongkong. Yesterday:—Bothwell Castle (s), from Melbourne; and Eden ... Liverpool.

... SAILED.—The Khandalla (s), sailed yesterday ... Calcutta and Coast.

...'s DOCK.—The s. s. Sorrento entered the dock ... 6th.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. ... entered the dock ...th and the s. s. Bothwell Castle and Amphi... entered it yesterday.

... and C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods ... for the week ending 18th ult. was 93,846 ... and in money Rs. 32,123.

... AT THE GYMKHANA.—There will be a ... game this morning at 11-30 between two ... chosen on the Gymkhana ground.

... TICKETS ON THE B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.— ... informs us that a number of season ... on the B. B. and C. I. Railway intend to ... meeting in order to send in a protest ... recent increase in the rates for some of ... season tickets.

... OF A VALUABLE ORNAMENT.—Mr. Choonilal ... reported to the police that on Thursday ... visited the Shravak Temple at Pydownee, ... return home she discovered that a pendant ... shape of a rose set with diamonds, emeralds, ... of the value of Rs. 1,500, had dropped ... off.

... SUING A RAILWAY COMPANY.—Mr. Hamilton ... fined a Borah, Allybhoy Cumroodin, Rs. 50 ... a false declaration with regard to certain ... sent by the B. B. and C. I. Railway ... The accused described the goods wrongly ... Rs. 20 less for them than he would have ... if he had described them in their proper ...

... COMING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—A public ... the voters and residents of the Girgaum ... be held in Cama Baug, Khetwadi, to-morrow, ... for the purpose of considering what steps ... taken to ensure the return of competent ... to the Corporation on behalf of the ... and residents of the ward at the next ... General Election.

... JEWELLERY.—Ismail Hajee Essack, living ... Street, has reported to the police the ... two gold rings, one set with a large ... surrounded with six diamonds, and the ... seven diamonds, of the value of Rs. 380, ... were attached to a chain, which was left in ... of complainant's sutra, which was hanging ... in his office, on Thursday last.

... HOLIDAYS.—The Jewish New Year com... on Thursday, the 7th inst., and is celebrated ... is known as the Feast of Trumpets, all busi... suspended for three days. Their offices ... opened to-morrow, Sunday, for the resump... business. In continuation of their new or ... celebration, they will observe next Friday ... day as the day of atonement (Kipur), on ... they observe a fast from evening to evening, ... being also closed for those two days.

...—An inquest was held by the coroner yes... at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of ... woman, aged 45 years. Deceased was married ... driver six weeks ago, and lived with him in ... bhoy Lane. Since her marriage she was ... by her husband, who was addicted to drink. ... day she was found lying unconscious, suffer... the effects of opium, and was removed to ..., where she died shortly after admission. ... of suicide was recorded.

... A FARE.—At the Fort Police Court yes... Inspector McCormack charged Santa Kalapa, ... Hamilton, with refusing to take a passenger. ... had been hailed by Mr. King, a bailiff, and ... drive to the Fort. Instead of doing so he ... annas for the trip, though the fare was four, ... to drive Mr. King. He was then given ... In defence the accused said he had asked ... because he knew he would be offered less. ... for the legal fare he would have been ... annas. The magistrate fined him eight ...

... POCKET.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police ... Keshowjee was charged by Inspector Saun... Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with stealing a silver ... at Rs. 8, from the pocket of a Hindoo ... temple at Mombadevie, on Tuesday last. ... reported to the police the man was ... consequently the anklet was recovered ... smith to whom he had disposed of it. ... convicted and sentenced to six ... imprisonment, and further to receive ...

... FORGER.—Richard Marshal ... about 37 years, was arrested ..., on Thursday evening, while ... Office, where he had called to ... appears that Andrea stands ... criminal misappropriation ... and Hatton, in March, 1886. ... with the offence before ... handed to the 14th instant, ... from the Ceylon police, ... ted with.

... Bowan, living in Nag... reported to the police that dur... from home, on Wednesday night, some ... his premises by an open window and ... in cash, and gold and silver ornaments, ... 113, from the premises.—Vega Bookun ... mehta, living in a house at Ramwady, has ... the police, that on Wednesday night his ... entered through a window, and gold and ... ments, gold embroidered caps, wearing ... money, of the value of Rs. 133, were ... cupboard.

... ROBBERY.—Suttoo Mahadoo was yesterday ... Inspector Wilson, before Mr. P. Ryan, ... a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 6, ... of Saloo, girl, aged about 10 years, ... of Gungajee Suddoo, in Bellasis Road. On ... afternoon the girl was taking her father's ... to a woman's shop, when she met the ... pulled the ornament from her neck and ... with it. She reported the matter to her ... arrested the accused in a liquorshop with ... in his possession, and handed him over ... ice. Pleading guilty to the charge the ... sentenced to three months' rigorous ... nt.

... MR. DAMODAR M. KAPADIA.—We are sorry ... the death of Mr. Damodar Manjee Kapadia, ... of Messrs. Mansukhlal and Damodar, ... High Court, which took place on the 6th ... 10-30 p.m. He was the first graduate in ... Law of the Bombay University and a ... the Bhatia community, and commanded ... practice. The deceased was only 32 years ... office of Messrs. Mansukhlal and Damodar ... yesterday in honour of the deceased. ... and unexpected death has cast a gloom ... Bhatia community, and his numerous friends ... regret his loss. His ability and genial ... made him a favourite with all who came ... with him.

... A LODGER.—Rangoon Rakree was yester... up on remand, and charged by Inspector ... before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing gold ... ornaments and wearing apparel, of the ... 119, the property of Radha, woman, ... house in Falkland Road, on the 7th April last. ... was a lodger with the prosecutrix, and on ... question, during her absence, he broke ... boxes and stole the articles and absconded. ... matter being reported to the police, the man ... to a village called Johar, in the ... district, and a portion of the property ... from Marwarrees, with whom the accused ... them. Pleading guilty, the culprit was ... to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

... SING DUTY.—Captain Stanley charged John ... and T. Wilkinson, firemen, before Mr. ... ilton, with refusing duty during the passage ... Liverpool to Bombay. The men, it was ... hardly any work during the whole voyage, ... they were sick shortly after leaving Eng... defence the men stated they had been ill, ... complaining of sore hands due to sunburn. ... ded that he was very weak yet, as he had been ... bread and water for a week. His Worship re... looked well enough. Captain Stanley said ... not look starved. His Worship asked if their ... been stopped. The Captain replied it had, and ... owed the ship money. (Laughter.) Mr. ... sent the men to jail for four weeks.

... BAZAAR IN AID OF THE BANDORA LITERARY ... CIAL CLUB.—A fancy bazaar is to be opened ... row, at Bandora Hill, near the Chapel of "Our ... the Mount," in aid of the Club Library. The ... Literary and Social Club was founded in May, ... Mr. Philip E. Valladares. The Association aims ... ing the social status of the East-Indian com... Under the auspices of the Club, Mr. Valladares ... a reading-room and library. For a long ... the inhabitants of Bandora laboured under the ... advantage of having no proper reading room. ... was, however, supplied by Mr. Valladares, ... worked most assiduously on behalf of the reading-... and library, and successfully overcame the ... and expenses. Although the reading-... still in its infancy, the popularity it has ... leads to the hope that the earnest endeavours ... managing committee will year by year meet ... better support, and be more highly appreciated ... public. The bazaar will remain open for a ...

... FAIR.—A correspondent writes:—The ... Bandora fair is yearly becoming more popular, ... account of the beautiful little chapel dedi... the Virgin situated on the summit of the hill. ... of the Madonna commences from to-mor... Great faith is placed ... virtue of the statue, which is ... the sick and maimed, and accordingly ... of ears, eyes, arms, and legs ... shop-keepers on the road for sale, which ... Catholics buy and offer at the shrine, ... being heard. If Bandora is worth ... this period. The scene is most ... [illegible]

partly filled with rice, copper coins, or a cocoanut. This year the most interesting feature of the Bandora fair is the fancy bazaar set up close to the chapel on the main road. It has been opened in aid of the Bandora Literary and Social Club Room for the Club's embellishment and for providing it with books and periodicals.

HIGH COURT.—SEPT. 6.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

A SUIT AGAINST TRUSTEES.

KURMALI RAHIMBHAI AND OTHERS *vs.* RAHIMBHOY HABIBBHOY AND OTHERS.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered the following judgment in the case:—

This is an application in suit No. 370 of 1870 in the form of a rule to set aside all proceedings in that suit subsequent to the month of August, 1876. One Rahimbhoy Dhuramsey had filed a suit for himself and his children against Ahmedbhoy and Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy, the executors of the will, dated 4th September, 1864, of their brother Khan Mahommed Habibbhoy, for payment of the arrears of a monthly allowance of Rs. 1,000, to the plaintiff's children, to whose mother, Lillbai, that allowance had been given by the will. In 1871, the suit was referred to the Commissioner for an account of the defendant's administration of the estate. In February 1874 the defendants filed eight accounts in accordance with the decretal order of the Court, and in June, 1874, objections and such charges were filed amounting to five lakhs. The father and original plaintiff died in November, 1875, and on the 4th April 1876 his mother Kajbai was appointed guardian *ad litem* to his infant children. The claims of the infants had been provisionally recognized by an order of Green, J., 23rd August, 1870, ordering the defendant's *pendente lite* to pay Rs. 600 a mouth to their guardian, and to invest Rs. 400 on their behalf monthly in Government securities. This interim provision was continued during the inquiry before the master. Thus the property of the infants was the subject matter of suit. Their guardian *ad litem* was the plaintiff, whilst the defendants were their trustees as the executors of the will by which they received the property. The Commissioner made his report on the 31st March, 1884, and the report was confirmed by this court in 1885. The two elder children attained their majority without raising any objection to the report; but Meer Ali Ramabhoy, the youngest of the three sons, on attaining his majority, in December, 1887, at once instituted the present proceedings, on the ground that the inquiry before the Commissioner was not conducted in the interest of the infants, but was practically compromised by the parties by the withdrawal of the objections and surcharges, and that the compromise was never sanctioned by the court. The rule was opposed on various grounds. It was first argued that the proper course of procedure had not been followed. Authorities were cited to show that there are only two courses by which an erroneous decree may be impeached to wit by a review or by an original bill. In the case of Morrison *vs.* Morrison, (4 My. and Cr. 215) Lord Cottenham at p. 228, says "as regards orders obtained under circumstances similar to the present, I do not enter into any consideration of the facts submitted to the court as the ground for these orders, but I must observe that the orders themselves, whatever those facts may have been, were in the highest degree irregular. If a decree be obtained under such circumstances as may justify the court in considering it as a nullity, it may, in some cases, be got rid of by a motion or petition; but if the decree be regular in itself no error it may contain can be set right in that manner, and even if it were obtained by fraud, it can only be set aside by a bill. Nevertheless, these orders, upon the ground of fraud or error, upon accounts settled by a report which had been confirmed five years before, set aside a decree made upon such report." Other authorities lay down the same rule. The infant may impeach a decree on the ground of fraud or collusion either by a bill of review. (Richmond *vs.* Taylor 1 P. U. 355) or supplemental bill in the nature of a bill of review, or by an original bill, which is the usual course. (Chambers on Jurisdiction over Infants, p. 797.) The case of Flower *vs.* Lloyd, 6 Ch Div. 297, is in point. There an application was made for rehearing, on the ground of a fraudulent concealment of facts, and the court held it had no jurisdiction and that the remedy was by original suit that set aside the decree as obtained by fraud. (See Jessell L. J. p., 290. When the application is made after the lapse of years it seems to me especially desirous that the matter should not be dealt with as an interlocutory application, and decided on affidavits. (See Macpherson on Infants, page 430.) This view is strongly supported by the observations of the master of the Rolls in 6. Bea, at p. 503, where he is clearly of opinion that an original bill is the proper course unless the application is made immediately. (See also Simpson on Infants. Daniell Chancery Practice.) Mr. Jardine cited I.L.R. 10 Cal. 357, in support of the present form of procedure. In that case Garth, C.J. lays down three modes by which a minor plaintiff may relieve himself from the consequences of fraud: 1st, by an application to the court in which the withdrawal took place; 2ndly, by a regular suit to set aside the judgment founded upon the withdrawal; 3rdly, by bringing a fresh suit for the same cause. The learned judge does not state the particular kind of application he had in his mind. I cannot think he meant such an application as the present one; but an application for the review or rehearing of the suit, which would be, in the present case, a review of the decree confirming the master's report. I am of opinion that the course adopted is not the course sanctioned by precedent or authority, but as the matter is one of importance, and as the Court of Appeal may decide this point of procedure differently, I have carefully examined all the affidavits, documents and evidence, with a view to determine the case on its merits, if that course is thought admissible. The plaintiff practically stands alone in his application. His two brothers do not oppose him, but they do not lend him an active support. Still that does not deprive him of his right, if he can make out a case. The burden of proof is on the plaintiff. The presumption to be drawn from the Commissioner's report and the decree confirming that report, is that this account was properly taken. It is for the plaintiff to prove there was fraud or collusion or an unauthorized compromise of the infants' claims. His own statement of the facts is founded on hearsay, but he relies on (1) an affidavit of his grand-mother, Kajbai, the guardian *ad litem* and her brother Mahommadbhoy Jussa; (2) on the circumstances that the parties—plaintiff and defendants respectively—placed an identical case before counsel asking whether it would not be better to compromise the case on the ground of expense, delay and difficulty of proving the surcharges; (3) on two letters written by plaintiffs' attorney, one on 22nd June, 1887, offering a compromise, and then in 1884 stating they had withdrawn the surcharge by agreement; (4) that most of the surcharges were, as a matter of fact, abandoned; and (5) that the agreement to compromise never received the sanction of the court. The defendants deny the allegations of Kajbai *in toto*. They say the negotiation for settlement fell through, and that the enquiry was conducted in the ordinary way. Mr. Janardhan, the plaintiff's solicitor, at that date supporting every surcharge that was sustainable down to the close of the enquiry. I will now examine Kajbai's allegations. In the first place, she states that the defendants pressed her not to proceed with the objections and surcharges, and offered her an increase of the allowance as a bribe. In the second place, she says that when she refused they gave her notice that they would charge her with misappropriation and deprive her of the receipt of the allowance. In consequence of this persecution she says she gave way and consented not to press the surcharges, and so instructed Mr. Merwanjee, Mr. Janardhan's managing clerk. Mr. Merwanjee denies that statement altogether, so far as he is concerned. Kajbai is confirmed by her brother Mahmedbhoy Jussa as to the threats and promises and her consent. Her statement is also supported by a formal notice in writing sent by the defendant's attorney to her attorney that they would apply for a reduction of the allowance to Rs. 200 a month. The defendants say the notice was given because Kajbai was not applying the allowance to proper uses. This allegation was never proved; the notice was not followed by any application. So much for Kajbai's testimony. It is in favour of the plaintiff, still it would not standing alone satisfy us. 2. There is no doubt as to the two cases for counsel and they are identical in terms. The defendants say they were part of the negotiations which fell through. Mr. Pigott's advice was certainly not taken, but the opinion of Mr. Mayhew, before whom the other case was laid seems to have guided Mr. Janardhan in his subsequent action. 3. Next we come to Mr. Janardhan's two letters. He acted throughout as the Solicitor to the plaintiff, and his statements are of the highest importance. On the 22nd June, 1877,—the date is about the time when Kajbai says she told her attorney to withdraw the charges—Janardhan wrote proposing that the accounts should be passed subject to the admission of three or four items of such charge; that the Commissioner should then make his report, that the property should be sold, and that the costs should come out of the estate. With this letter must be read the Commissioner's notes of the meeting of the 20th August 1877. "Mr. Janardhan states that he abandons all the items of surcharge to account No. 1 except three," and also the notes of the meeting of September 4 1878, when on consideration of all the accounts, one to eight, it was admitted by the solicitor that "all accounts may be taken as passed," and express reference was made to Janardhan's abovementioned letter of the 28th June 1877. Next comes the letter written 25th June 1884 (Exhibit 1.) by Janardhan, in which he states that "on the understanding comes between the parties . . . . I, as attorney for the plaintiffs, withdrew the numerous objections and surcharges to the account &c. except when the Commissioner desired for proof, all the accounts were passed by consent." This statement was denied by the defendants 10th July 1884, and they point to the Commissioner's note as proof of its inaccuracy. But I am of opinion the notes support the understanding. The Commissioner records something so like an understanding between the parties that it corroborates Mr. Janardhan's letter. But Mr. Janardhan gave oral evidence also. He says, as regards the withdrawal, "it is not accurate as to all being abandoned, several items were admitted, none were abandoned, that would have succeeded, there was no evidence, and my client was unable to establish them. We acted on Mr. Mayhew's opinion (which advised compromise and settlement), we did not take consent decree, because we thought all items should be brought to consent of Commissioner. Before submitting the case to counsel, I had not personally inspected the accounts. What I stated in it was at the instance of Kajbai, who was, it must be remembered, an old pardah woman. I did abandon all objections and surcharges. I acted on Mr. Mayhew's advice. When they were abandoned I had an understanding with Mr. Lynch about their abandonment. I never inspected the books. Except when the Commissioner asked for proofs there was no examination; after the understanding there was no serious opposition. The statements in my letter are accurate. Nothing was waived that could have been insisted upon. The course I took was the best for my client." Mr. Janardhan's final reply was, "as regards my proposal to abandon surcharges, we were left to take our own course. It is impossible after consideration of his two letters, his oral evidence and the notes of proceedings before the Commissioner to come to any other conclusion but one. Acting on the instructions of Kajbai he entered into a sort of understanding not to press the surcharges. I do not mean to say he did not act as he thought in the best interests of his client. But it is clear that he did not examine the accounts, and he did not obtain the court's sanction to what was in effect a waiver of the infant's claims. It may very likely be as he states that the claims could not be supported with sufficient evidence, but that was clearly not the sole ground. He withdrew because of an agreement of withdrawal with the other side. Even if the want of evidence was the ground, the withdrawal required the court's sanction on behalf of the infants. The law of the case is quite clear. A suit relating to the estate or person of an infant and for his benefit has the effect of making him a ward of court, and the court alone has the power to sanction a compromise made on the infants' behalf. "In all cases where an infant is a ward of court, no act can be done affecting person or property or state of the minor, unless under the express or implied direction of the court itself." Story Equit. Jurisprudence 1353, and see Johnstone *vs.* Beattie 10 cl. and Fin 42-84-85. Neither the infant nor is guardian *ad litem* can compromise such a suit. The court alone has authority to sanction the arrangement, however beneficial it may be to the infant. This general principle has since 1877 been expressly applied in India, and now by the Civil Procedure Code, sec. 462, the court must expressly approve of a compromise on behalf of an infant. Without such express approval by the court the compromise will not bind the infant, and the decree passed in accordance therewith will be set aside at his instance (I. L. R, 9 cl. 810 and I. L. R, 3 Mad. 193). Consequently, as I hold that an arrangement was made to withdraw from opposition which was never laid before the court, I am of opinion the plaintiff would be entitled to impeach the decree, and re-open the account if he had proceeded in the proper manner by an application for a review, or by an original suit. But sitting as Judge in the first instance, I think I am precluded by authority from such a decision on account of the irregularity of his present procedure. I must therefore dismiss the motion. I may add that I delayed this matter in order that notice should be given to the plaintiffs in suit No. 963-68, and that they should intervene if they wished to do so; but they have not done. As regards the costs, the applicant must of course, pay his own. As the application has failed the costs of the executors on the usual scale. So far as they were necessary for the rejection, the application in its present form must be also paid by him, and he must pay Kajbai's costs of the present application of the same extent—I think one day's hearing and one affidavits each sufficiently cover these costs.

SEPTEMBER 8.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

456-87—Mirza, H K—Travade Gowrishunker Tribhowan vs Loowar Cullian Purshotum,—Hore, C and B—Part heard.

461-87—H Bicknell, for pauper—Goolam Sanjia vs Sonwar Somwar and others.—Chalk, W and S.

484-87—Wadia and G—Peshotun Hormusji Dustoor vs Meherabi.—Nanu and H.

68-88—Little, S F and N—Sir Munguldas Nathubhai, Kt. C S I, vs Nusserwanji Shapurji Parekh, —Macfarlane, E and H.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Pachora Ginning and Pressing Co.—Luckmidas Morarji, Petitioner.—Hore, C. and B. (Settled).

Long Causes.

455-87.—T. A. Bland—Premji Dawcurn vs Bhajabhoy Allarukhia—Payne, G. and S.

95-88.—A. F. Turner—Yessoobai vs Paroobai and another—Venayekrao H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

120-88—In person—a pauper—Radhabai vs Chimunlal Motilal—Mirza, H K—Part heard.

For investigation of pauperism.

52-87—In person—Heerji Cullianji vs Purshotum Kursanji and others.

18-88—In person—Kusoobai vs Hunsa Naron and others—Payne, G and S.

20-88—In person—Dulari vs Vulubdas Pragji—Mirza, H K.

Long Causes.

131-88—Bomonji and H—Heralal Revaram and others. vs Chutterpatty Lakhman and another—Chalk, W and S.

127-88—Chalk, W and S—Harischundra Bhaskerji vs Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit—Craigie, L and O.

140-88—J C Cama—Adam Abba vs Hassumbhai Nenso and another—Shamrao P.

B.-G.-J.-P RAILWAY.

THE return of rainfall on the B.-G.-J.-P. Railway as registered at 6 a.m., on the 5th instant, is as follows:—

	Ghadechi.		Songad.		Dhola.		Chuda.		Chital.		Jetpur.	
	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.
Previously reported	8	31	7	55	9	4	12	21	9	17	8	7
Rainfall on 5th instant......	..	..	..	..	0	72	0	26	0	30	..	..
Total up to date ..	8	31	7	55	9	76	12	47	9	47	8	7

HOME REMITTANCES.

[OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.]

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1888-89..£14,000,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1888, to 1st September, 1888 ....£ 5,451,600
Balance to be remitted from 2nd Sept., 1888, to 31st March, 1889...............£ 8,548,400

CALENDAR.—SEPTEMBER, 1888.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter........ Sept. 13th, 2h. 51·2m., a.m.
Full Moon .... " 20th, 10h. 15·6m., a.m.
Last Quarter .... " 28th, 1h. 21·5m., p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise.		Sun-set.		High Water.		Low Water.	
		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Sat. 8	Cricket: Maidan, 10-30 a.m. Bombay Volunteer Club, Smoking Concert, 9 p.m. Poona Cross Country Races at Yerowda.	5	48	6	7	0 / 0	20m / 42a	6 / 6	11m / 37a
Sun. 9	15th Sunday after Trinity. Meeting of Ratepayers of Girgaum Ward, Cama Baug, 4 p.m. English mail expected per s.s. Ganges.*	5	48	6	6	1 / 1	2m / 16a	6 / 7	51m / 15a
Mon. 10	Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Cricket: Gymkhana vs. G. I. P. Railway Cricket Club. Meeting of University Senate, 5-15 p.m. Poona Polo Tournament. Cricket: North vs. South, at Poona.	5	48	6	5	1 / 1	45m / 52a	7 / 7	33m / 56a
Tu. 11	Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Morarjee Goculdas S. and W. Co., Meeting, 4 p.m. Departure of English mail per s.s. Assam. Cricket: North vs. South, at Poona.	5	48	6	4	2 / 2	33m / 31a	8 / 8	20m / 43a
Wed. 12	Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Britannia Mills, Meeting, 2 p.m. Star of India Mills, Meeting, 2-30 p.m. Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co., 2 p.m. Town Council, 3 p.m. Mahaluxmee S. & W. Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Cricket: North vs. Poona.	5	48	6	4	3 / 3	30m / 17a	9 / 9	14m / 44a
Thr. 13	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Mercantile Press Co. Meeting, 3 p.m. New Pachora Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 4 p.m. Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.	5	48	6	3	4 / 4	45m / 17a	10 / 11	24m / 0a
Fri. 14	Holy Cross Day. Cricket: Gymkhana vs. Parsees, (return match.) Cricket: Poona vs. Hindus, at Poona.	5	49	6	2	6 / 5	6m / 39a	— / 0	— / 30a

* Left Aden at 9 a.m. on Tuesday, 4th instant.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 6th September, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·824
Temperature of the Air	81·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·2
Dew Point	72·9
Relative humidity of Air	·766
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	5·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·0
General Directions of Wind.*	W, NW, E, SE, W, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	·162
Fall of rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·07
" " year	51·70
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 7th Sept.	0·02

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and ... with ... and ... purifying ... [illegible]

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

AT its meeting on Thursday, the Senate of the Bombay University concluded the discussion on the draft University Bill, which, with the amendments made therein, was finally agreed to as a whole. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Vice-Chancellor, presided; and the attendance of fellows was, if anything, a degree smaller than on previous occasions.

A QUESTION OF QUORUM.

Dr. R. N. Khory proposed an amendment in section 22, which, among other things, stated that no question shall be decided at any meeting unless the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor and eleven fellows, or in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless twelve fellows at the least shall be present at the time of the decision. He moved that for eleven should be substituted nineteen, and for twelve should be substituted twenty fellows. Dr. Khory said that although the number had been increased from five to ten in the Bill, still it was too small for the purpose required. Even in a body like the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, which consisted of sixty-two members, there were twenty-five members required to form a quorum. Whenever that body was not able to secure a quorum, they adjourned, but required no quorum whatever at the next meeting. But there was no such arrangement made in the Bill. The number fixed in the Bill was too small, especially when the Senate had to consider important questions affecting the interests of the University.

Dr. Bhalchundra Krishna seconded the amendment.

Dr. Peterson thought that the number fixed by the Syndicate was sufficient for all practical purposes. The Syndicate could not call a meeting of the Senate for the purpose of passing any measure without giving them at least a fortnight's notice.

The Hon. Mr. Latham observed that experience had shown that it was often very difficult to find even a small quorum of members to transact business. They had a larger proportion of quorum than that of the House of Commons.

The amendment was then put to the vote and was lost. Section 23 as it stood was passed as a substantive motion.

EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Section 23 says, that the executive government of the University shall, subject to the provisions of this Act and to the bye-laws duly made, be vested in a Syndicate consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and ten of the fellows, and the said fellows shall be elected for one year by the several faculties in such proportions as may from time to time be determined by bye-laws made on that behalf.

The Hon. Mr. Latham, on behalf of Professor Oxenham, who was absent, moved that the section be omitted, because the Senate on the last occasion decided to omit section 21, and they had nothing for section 23 to operate upon. The same reasons which applied to the rejection of section 21 also applied to section 23.

Mr. M. N. Wadia seconded the amendment, which was carried.

APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF EXAMINERS, &C.

Section 24 gave full power to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and fellows for the time being, either by themselves, or by the Syndicate, to appoint, and as they shall see occasion, to remove University professors and examiners, officers and servants of the said University; and to this end, to make such bye-laws as to them shall seem expedient.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas moved that the words "either by themselves or by the Syndicate" be omitted. He thought that the addition of these words, which did not occur in the old Act, would show that some change in the meaning was intended.

Dr. Hojel seconded the amendment only with the view of expressing his opinion on a particular point in the section. The Syndicate were given a power in the section which they ought not to be in possession of. He did not think that it ought to be in the power of the Syndicate to appoint or remove the Registrar, who was the principal officer of the University, without reference to the Senate.

The Hon. Mr. Latham pointed out that the present bye-laws made it incumbent upon the Syndicate, subject to the revision and control of the Senate, to appoint or remove examiners and officers of the University.

After some discussion, the amendment was rejected; the original section being carried as a substantive motion.

QUALIFICATION FOR ADMISSION OF CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES.

Section 26 says: "Except by special order of the Syndicate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate or Bachelor of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Licentiate or Master of Civil Engineering, or such other degree, not being an honorary degree, as can be conferred by the University, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and fellows, a certificate from one or more of the institutions recognised on that behalf by the University, or shall otherwise satisfy the Syndicate, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction and has passed the preliminary examinations prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and fellows of the said University, in the bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act." Dr. R. N. Khory moved that the words "except by special order of the Syndicate" be struck out, or, if retained, for the word "Syndicate" the word "Senate" should be substituted. He said that the points referred to in the section could be better and more fully discussed by the larger body of the Senate than by the Syndicate. It would avoid favouritism being shown to any influential man applying for grace. The Syndicate might be induced to pass a grace which, when brought before the Senate, might be modified to meet particular circumstances of the case.

Dr. Bhalchundra Krishna seconded the amendment.

Mr. V. A. Modak did not see any reason why the power given to the Senate under the old Act should be transferred to the Syndicate. Applicants for special grace could have easier access to the Syndicate consisting of four persons, than in the case of the Senate, which was such a large body.

Dr. Peterson said he had listened with astonishment and pain to the remarks of Dr. Khory and Mr. Modak. Referring to the past history of the University, he said that the first gentleman, who applied for grace, was personally entirely unknown to the Syndicate, living as he did in some remote corner of the Madras Presidency. The remarks made as to the Syndicate being open to influence, was extremely insulting to such a high body. Experience, on the other hand, showed that passion and prejudice came in when a similar question of grace in the case of a particular student who had failed in the Civil Service examination was brought forward for discussion before the Senate. He thought that the questions referred to in the section could be more calmly and dispassionately discussed in a chamber where about twelve men met than in a body where more heated discussion was possible.

The Hon. Mr. Latham gave the views of the select committee, of which he was a member, in this matter. He said that this was essentially a judicial function which was not suited for a large body, and one in which, as had been observed by some of the previous speakers, canvassing and soliciting of influence ought to be put an end to as sternly as possible. He agreed with Dr. Peterson that a small body would feel its responsibility much greater than a larger one. The sense of individual responsibility was much diluted in a body consisting of some two or three hundred members. It was impossible to discuss such questions as the keeping of terms and the passing of preliminary examinations without referring more or less to personal matters. The Senate would remember the extremely unpleasant nature of the discussion which took place in that body, when a grace to the son of one of their most respected members was the subject of discussion. It was necessary in cases like these to discuss the merits or demerits of applicants for grace, which could much better be discussed privately by a small body than by a large one in whose proceedings the public took an interest to some extent, and which were published in the newspapers the next day. The select committee were of opinion that the privilege would be better confided to the small than to the large body. The Syndicate could be thoroughly trusted with the exercise of that power.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood, agreeing with Dr. Peterson and the last speaker, observed that the granting of a grace to a particular candidate referred to by the previous speakers was the subject of much bitter discussion on the floor of the house. He very well remembered members, who spoke in favour of the question of grace, including Principal Wordsworth, one of the most respected members of the Senate, being hooted by under-graduates, who stood at the door-way of the house. This was a matter which had made very great impression upon his mind. That was a strong reason that such matters ought not in the future to be dealt with by the Senate. The Senate for some reason or another had lost confidence in the Syndicate. (Cries of "No, no.") He was, however, strongly of opinion that matters like these must be entrusted to the Syndicate in the future.

The amendment was declared to be lost. Section 26 was then passed as it stood as a substantive motion.

EXAMINATION FOR DEGREES.

Section 27 says: "The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; in every such examination the candidates shall be examined by examiners to be appointed as provided in Section 22 of this Act; and in every such examination the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honour, shall be examined on such subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and fellows shall appoint, and subject to such subsidiary rules as the Syndicate may prescribe."

The Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai moved an amendment that the words "subject to such subsidiary rules as the Syndicate may prescribe" be omitted. These words, he said, proposed to give power to the Syndicate which they had not hitherto possessed. If the Syndicate wished to make any subsidiary rules, why should they not submit them to the Senate for their sanction? The object of the clause seemed to him that, instead of being subject to the Senate, the Syndicate wanted to be independent of that body. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) If the Senate wanted to abdicate their functions they could not do it in a better way than by saying to the Syndicate: "Oh, we are troubled and we are overburdened; take this portion of our burden upon your shoulders, and let us remain free." (Loud laughter.) A smaller body was deemed to be better able to take charge of these matters than a larger one. (Renewed laughter.) Mr. Nanabhai said that if that proposition was proved to the satisfaction of the larger body, the Senate, let them retire altogether in favour of the smaller body, and recommend Government to remove every one of the fellows, keeping only the Syndicate, who might be called the University. (Loud laughter and applause.) The Syndicate, as an executive body, should confine themselves to executive functions only. The whole object of the new Act seemed to him to deprive the Senate of its powers of control over the Syndicate.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen seconded the amendment.

Mr. Birdwood said that the proposed section was a very necessary one, and, indeed, only gave effect to the existing practice. The subsidiary rules contemplated by the section were merely the rules or instructions issued to examiners before each examination. They were required by the examiners for their guidance, and he could not see how they could well be dispensed with, unless the Senate had lost all confidence in the Syndicate, which, indeed, to judge from the tone of some of the speeches that he had listened to during this debate, was probably the case. (Cries of "No! no!") Of course, if the Senate thought that the drafts of instructions to examiners could best be settled after full and formal discussion at meetings of the Senate, it was open to them to give effect to that view. As he himself did not share in it, he should vote against the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Latham, agreeing with the last speaker, said that the Syndicate for many years past had been issuing rules for the conduct of examinations which, if they knew, the Senate would never care to trouble themselves with.

On a division, the amendment was lost, the section being passed as it stood in the Bill.

GRANT OF DEGREES.

Section 28 runs as follows:—"At the conclusion of any examination of the candidates for degrees the examiners shall report to the Syndicate the name of every candidate whom they shall deem entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honours which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he seeks to graduate; and when the Syndicate shall have approved the report such candidate shall be presented by a Dean of a Faculty for the degree to which he is entitled, and having been admitted thereto by the Senate he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the said University of Bombay, and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars of the degree conferred on him and of any accompanying class or grade of honour shall be declared."

Professor G. W. Forrest proposed an amendment that the words "report to the Syndicate" be omitted, and that the word "declare" be inserted; also, that the words "when the Syndicate shall have approved the report" be omitted. He said that the only reason he asked the Senate to strike out these words was they would affect the full responsibility which, he thought, the examiners should have in conducting their duties. Having had some experience during the past few years in conducting University examinations, he could say that the task was a very invidious one. It was the painful duty of examiners to have to pluck a large number of candidates, a majority of whom, as a rule, believed that their failure was due more to the examiners than to their own ignorance. His experience had taught him that the examinations were conducted with the utmost care. In the case of the examination of the English language, there were about five examiners, who all carefully went through the papers, and also having examined the candidates *viva voce*, met together and assigned to each candidate the number of marks he deserved. The five responsible examiners who thus came to a deliberate conclusion finally declared their results to the Syndicate. According to the section, the examiners were not to "declare" their results, but to "report" them to the Syndicate. This would affect the responsibility of the examiners who would not at all be willing to undertake the task without having the full confidence of the Syndicate. He thought that the deliberate decision of the examiners ought to be beyond cavil. If the examiners only submitted their report, and not declared the results to the Syndicate, it would encourage about three thousand candidates, who appeared for the examinations, to write to the Syndicate that their cases might be considered before they decided upon the report of the examiners. This would entail heavy labour without any fruit.

Dr. Khory, in seconding the amendment, observed that all the University should care for was that independent and competent examiners were appointed.

Dr. Peterson said that if the report or the decision of the examiners was to be made final, without any reference to the Syndicate, the Senate made no provision whatever for cases in which there was a failure of the proper discharge of his duties on the part of the examiner. If the Senate could issue instructions to examiners for the proper conduct of the examinations, it must follow that they should have the power of stepping in and satisfying themselves that those instructions had been complied with.

Mr. Birdwood said that this section was not really of the alarming character pictured by Professor Forest. The Syndicate never dreamt of constituting themselves as a Court of Appeal from the decisions of examiners. Those decisions, so far as they related to the assessment of marks, were final; and no examiner could ever be interfered with, or dictated to, as regards any such matter. The Syndicate had shown their determination to respect the independence of examiners most unmistakeably in the course of the last two years, by resolutely declining to grant grace marks. They hold that if there is any ground for reassessing any allotment of marks, the papers can only be examined again by the examiners themselves, who alone can judge whether any ground exists for saying that the marks at first allotted were correct or not. He himself approached this question as much from the point of view of an examiner as a Syndic, for during the first eight years that examinations were held by this University, he was frequently an examiner, though he had not been able to give any help in that way during the last twenty years, and he was distinctly of opinion that, for the present and for many years yet, it would be advisable that examiners should report to the Syndicate. They must report to some one. The declaration that Professor Forrest wished to substitute for a report differed from a report only in name. It was to all intents and purposes a report. It was not clear to whom or where Professor Forrest wished his declaration made. The amendment to that extent was defective. The reason for making the report to the Syndicate was that the Syndicate might be in a position, in necessary cases, to enforce their own rules, issued to examiners under the section just adopted by the Senate. That was necessary to prevent possible hardship. The very case brought under the notice of the Senate at the first of its recent sittings showed how necessary was the existing arrangement, to which the proposed section merely intended to give effect. Those young men who failed by ½ a mark at the last Matriculation Examination had their cases reconsidered by the examiners, at the request of the Syndicate in the manner already explained by him, and the result was that in some cases the examiners after consultation were able to raise their marks. There was also another case where a complaint was made that two examiners had not consulted together about a certain paper, or the answers to it according to the rules. The complaint was enquired into, and such complaints ought always to be enquired into. Twenty years hence perhaps it might be possible to dispense with the safeguards provided by the section; but it would be absurd for us just at present to adopt the system in force at Cambridge and the older British Universities, where the systems of examination had been brought to a high state of perfection, and where it was possible to secure absolutely faultless examiners. We were in a very different position here. We were yet in our infancy. We made the best use of the material we had ready to our hands. We took great care in selecting the best examiners available, and then we trusted fully the men we appointed. We only wished to retain the power of redressing just grievances.

After further discussion, the amendment was put to the vote and lost by a narrow majority.

In the same section 28, the words "by a Dean of a Faculty" were, on the motion of Mr. Latham, omitted.

"AD EUNDEM" DEGREES.

Dr. R. N. Khory moved that section 29 be omitted. It says:—"In the case of any person holding from a University in India or in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland a degree of a denomination ordinarily conferred by the University of Bombay, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and fellows may, on the recommendation of the Syndicate, confer on such person a like degree in the University of Bombay." Dr. Khory said that if the section was allowed to stand, it would cause great injustice to the graduates of this University.

The Hon. Mr. Latham explained that these *ad eundem* degrees were granted by the English Universities. If a graduate of the Bombay University went to Oxford or Cambridge for the purpose of residing there, he might be granted an *ad eundem* degree by the Universities of those places.

On a division, the amendment was lost.

FEES FOR ADMISSION TO EXAMINATIONS.

Section 31 says:—"The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for admission to the examinations, both preliminary and final, for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University, and for continuance therein, and for things to be done by the said University on the application of any person and for certificates, statements, and information obtained from the said University or its officers or servants, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and fellows, as they shall from time to time see fit to impose." Dr. R. N. Khory proposed that the line commencing with "and for continuation" up to "officers or servants" should be omitted.

On a division, the amendment was lost; and the consideration of the Bill was concluded.

CONGRATULATIONS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The Vice-Chancellor said: I should like to congratulate the Senate on the conclusion of this long debate. I would also like to say that, while there has been a great amount of apparent difference of opinion revealed in the course of our discussions, I believe that, when we have seen the amended Act printed, we shall all of us realise more than we have done in the course of a long discussion how very little the Act has been changed. I feel sure that the distinguished framer of the Act will, when he sees the new form, recognise in it the best lineaments of his own off-spring, and when it comes back to us accepted by the Supreme Government, we shall be able to accept it as one of the best gifts of our late Vice-Chancellor to this University. (Applause.)

Some matters of a miscellaneous character remain to be disposed of; and the Senate adjourned until Monday afternoon.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs beetles, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. At chemists and druggists.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, for all annoying Kidney Diseases. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madan & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT H. R. B. NEWNHAM, Royal Fusiliers proceeds to Poona to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. W. SPRING, R.A., Inspector-General of Ordnance, has been promoted to Colonel in the army.

LIEUTENANTS M. L. J. GORDON and W. C. Lockhart-Mure, 4th Bombay Cavalry, Poona Horse, are attached to the 7th Hussars for a course of equitation.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. BULLOCH is appointed Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, *vice* Colonel K. J. L. Mackenzie, until further orders.

MAJOR J. J. S. CHISHOLME, 9th Lancers, is appointed Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, Madras, *vice* J. A. F. H. Stewart Mackenzie, resigned.

CAPTAIN K. S. DAVISON, 4th Bengal Cavalry, and Lieutenant S. H. Godfrey, 24th Bombay Infantry, have been attached to the Intelligence Branch of the Quarter-master-General's office.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES FOR INDIA.

"A DISGUSTED Horse Shipper" writes to the Melbourne *Argus* concerning the treatment which an Australian horse shipper may receive at the hands of the Indian Government:—

For the last three years the price paid for remounts has been £50 sterling for each horse purchased, and when I left India in January last I was informed that an alteration was to be made in the date of opening the depot this season, and that it would be opened for the reception of horses on the 1st October instead of the 15th of September as heretofore, but not the slightest intimation was given to me that a reduction in price was contemplated. I therefore commenced purchasing on my return to Australia, and giving high prices, on the understanding that I was to be paid at the rate of £50 per head as customary for each horse purchased by Government. On the 9th of March, 1888, I received a circular signed by the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India containing the following paragraphs. I do not quote the others, as they do not bear upon the subject:—

"3. The Calcutta Landing and remount Depot will be open for the reception of horses from October 1 to the end of purchasing season, and not from September 15."

"4. Horses and mares will be received, but they must be within the prescribed age 4 to 6 years, and 14-3 to 16 hands high. It is distinctly understood that three-years-olds and mares in foal will not be purchased."

"6. The average price of a waler remount has been fixed at £50 sterling, which will be paid in rupees at the Indian port of purchase at the current rate of exchange. Every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the average of the purchases does not exceed the above limits."

To this circular was attached a foot-note signed by the "Remount Agent" as follows:—

"Particular attention is called to paragraphs 3, 4, and 6 of this notification, and to inform you that the probable number of Australian horses likely to be purchased in Calcutta will be 1,027 for the year 1888-9." You will observe that my particular attention is called to paragraph 6, which states that the price is fixed at £50 sterling.

I therefore continued purchasing, on the understanding that about 1,027 horses would be required in Calcutta, and that the price would be, as usual, £50, completing my purchases last month, when I chartered a steamer to leave at a time suitable to the opening of the depot. On the 4th of July, nearly four months after the first circular was received, after all my purchases are completed and my steamer chartered, I received another circular—this time from the Officiating Director of Army Remount Operations for India—stating that the number of horses required in Calcutta would be 603 instead of 1,027, as previously advised.

Paragraph 6 now reads thus:—"The price for an Australian or Cape remount has been fixed at Rs. 650, which will be paid at the Indian port of discharge." At the present rate of exchange, which, however, is likely to be lower, this price equals £42 10s. No option is let to me but to go to India, as my horses are purchased and the steamer chartered, but if this alteration in price is maintained, I can only face a serious loss. On the strength of 1,027 horses being required I have purchased a great many more than will be necessary to supply 603, and in addition to this, the price is reduced without giving one word of notice, until the one received on the 4th instant. I hardly know what term to apply to such conduct as this, but to my simple mind it appears that, taking advantage of a glut in the market, occasioned by its own unfair action in advising shippers that more than double the number of horses would be required than were actually wanted, they now quietly say we will not give you the price we have been giving for the last three years, and which we advised you by circular, dated 11th February, would be given this season, but you must accept a reduction of £7 10s. per head. Every shipper has received the same circular, and the consequence is that more than four times the number of horses required by Government will be landed in Calcutta this season, and I have no hesitation in saying that horses will be sold for less money in the Calcutta market than they can be purchased for at Kirk's Bazaar.

The action of the Government appears to me to be a gross breach of faith, if persevered in, and I would ask the assistance of your valuable paper to ventilate the subject, and to place the conduct of the Indian Government fully before the public, and in its true light.

DIVINE SERVICES.

FIFTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPT. 9.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.—Hymns 450, 310 and 172.
4-45 p.m.—Children's service on this Sunday.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis.—Hymns 254 and 232.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.
Anthem.—"O Lord our Governor" No. 63.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Thursday.—7-15 a.m.—Celebration.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.—Te Deum 92.—Hymn 6.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymn 313.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Magnificat 27, Nunc Dimittis 95.—Hymns 12, 160 and 215.
The offertories will be given to the Pensioners' Home
7 a.m.—Daily Matins.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 93 and 468.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.—Hymns 314, 520, and 316.

Wednesday, Sept. 12.

6 p.m.—Weekly Meeting and Address.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION (ESPLANADE), FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 253, 232, and 178.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 197, 215, and 186.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICHOLAS' (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Choral and Sermon.
5-10 p.m.—Children's Service Choral and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral and Sermon.
Daily.—6-30 and 7 a.m., and 8 p.m.
Alms for the poor.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 270, 199 and 319.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 266, 277, and 21.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 243, 373, and 290.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Colaba, Causeway.

Saturday, September 8.

SPECIAL Revival Service conducted by Rev. J. H. Bateson, at 8 p.m. Cordial invitation to all.

Sunday September 9.

11 a.m. and 6 and 8 p.m.—Continuation of Special Revival Mission by Rev. J. H. Bateson. Services will be continued each evening during the week at 8 o'clock.

Byculla, next to Victoria Gardens.

11 a.m.—Mr. M. Renaurd.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck.
7-30 p.m.—Native Service.—Cordial invitation to all

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Matins and Sermon—(Parade Service).—Hymns 34, 166 and 254.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 22, 265, and 257.
8 a.m.—Daily Matins.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. Nagpur, in the Prince's Dock on Sunday at 11 a.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrews Kirk, Fort.—Hymn 16, second tune.
Psalm 61, Chant I.
Anthem "God be merciful unto us."—Hymn 209.

FORT METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Services will be held in Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.
Evening topic: The Church and the Believer.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1888.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

STOCKS.	Paid up.	Last Div.	Price.
Agra Bank, Ld. ...	[illegible]	5 p. ct.	[illegible]
Agra Savings' Bank ...	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allahabad Bank, Ld. ...	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance Bank of Simla...	100	6 p. ct.	[illegible]
Bank of Bengal ...	500	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Upper India ...	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consl. L. M. Bank, Madras	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delhi & London Bank ...	£25	[illegible]	[illegible]
Himalaya Bank, Ld. ...	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mussorie Bank, Ld. ...	100	4 p. ct.	[illegible]
National Bank of India...	£12½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oudh Commercial Bank ...	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	4 p. ct.	[illegible]
Uncov. S. Bank (Agra)...	100	4 p. ct.	[illegible]

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

STOCKS.	Paid up.	Last Div.	Price.
Agra Pressing Co. ...	100	4 p. ct.	[illegible]
Agricultural Phosphates	100	y 10 p. ct.	25
Alipore Coal Co....	50	...	160
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 2	...	Nml.
Bally Paper Mills Co. ...	£10	5 p. ct.	120
Barnagore Jute Factory	£10	y 5 p. ct.	120
Bengal Coal Co., ...	1000	6 p. ct.	1,600
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares)	£17-6	......	...
Do. Deferred B Shares	[illegible]	...	[illegible]
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co. ...	100	nil.	[illegible]
Do. Mills Co., Ld. ...	£100	7½ p. ct.	[illegible]
Do. Silk Co., Ld. ...	100	nil.	[illegible]
Do. Telephone Co. ...	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100	3 p. ct.	[illegible]
Budge-Budge J. Mills ...	80	5	[illegible]
Barrakur Coal Co. ...	100	15 p. ct.	[illegible]
Calcutta Central Press ...	100	y 15 p. ct.	[illegible]
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	nil.	[illegible]
Do. Steam Co. ...	100	6 p. ct.	[illegible]
Do. Tramways Co. ...	£10	3 p. ct.	[illegible]
Camperdown P. Co., Ld. ...	100	3 p. ct.	[illegible]
Canal Press Co. ...	100	nil.	[illegible]
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar)	100	3 p. ct.	[illegible]
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co.	100	5 p. ct.	[illegible]
Do. Woollen Mills ...	80	5 p. ct.	[illegible]
Chitpur Hydraulic P. ...	100	nil.	[illegible]
Crown Brewery Mussuri ...	100	y 9 p. ct.	115
Crystal Ice Co., Ld. ...	100	nil.	112
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co...	100	5 p. ct.	132
Do. & K. Hotel Co.	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld. ...	100	3 p. ct.	[illegible]
Do. Mining Co., Ld. ...	10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	nil.	[illegible]
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld.	100	2 p. ct.	[illegible]
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld.	500	4 p. ct.	475
Equitable Coal Co., Ld...	250	3 p. ct.	[illegible]
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing	100	nil.	[illegible]
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld...	100	nil.	[illegible]
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	100	5 p. ct.	[illegible]
Gouripore Co., Ld. ...	200	10 p. ct.	[illegible]
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	3 p. ct.	[illegible]
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld...	75	nil.	[illegible]
Howrah Docking Co. ...	500	6 p. ct.	[illegible]
Do. Mills Co., Ld. ...	100	6 p. ct.	[illegible]
India G. S. N. Co., Ld. ...	100	4 p. ct.	[illegible]
Kamarhatty Jute Mills...	100	10 p. ct.	148
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld. ...	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kanknarrah C. ...	50	Rs. 3	71
Lahore Tramway Co. ...	100	......	100
Landing & Shipping Co....	100	7 p. ct.	[illegible]
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad	100	y 7 p. ct.	[illegible]
Morrison R. & Co., Naini Tal	100	......	[illegible]
Muir Mills Co., Cotton ...	100	7 p. ct.	[illegible]
Murree Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 12 p. ct.	165
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 12 p. ct.	140
Nasmyth's Pat. Press ...	100	nil.	114
New Beerbhoom Coal ...	100	7 p. ct.	150
Orissa Coasting S. N. ...	75	nil.	[illegible]
Planters Stores and Agency Co. Ld. ...	£10	4 p. ct.	[illegible]
Rajmahal Stone Co. ...	100	y 5 p. ct.	75
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	nil.	[illegible]
Raneegunge Coal Asn. ...	100	y 7 p. ct.	[illegible]
Riverside Press Co. ...	100	nil.	75
R. Scott Thomson & Co....	500	3 p. ct.	245
Scindia Paper Mills Co...	£1	......	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares...	£1	......	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg. ...	100	nil.	100
Strand Bank Press Co. ...	100	nil.	95
Tarkessur Railway Co. ...	100	4 p. ct.	120
Titaghur Paper Mills ...	100	5 p. ct.	128
Union Jute Co., Ld. ...	75	8 p. ct.	150
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	nil.	118

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

STOCKS.	Paid up.	Last Div.	Price.
Adalpore Tea [illegible]	100	nil.	[illegible]
Amluckie ...	100	8 p. ct.	[illegible]
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Assam Company ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baintharia Tea Co. Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Balasun (Darjeeling)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borail (Cachar)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. contributory	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bishnath (Assam)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. contributory	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borelli (Assam)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] (Cachar)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central (Cachar)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. Terai (Darj.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chandypore (Cachar)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cherra (Cachar)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chota Nagpore ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chumta Tea Co. ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cocheela (Cachar)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuttecherra (Cachar)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Darg. Tea & Cinchona	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dehing (Assam)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dehra Doon ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dejoo (Assam) ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Desam & Parbutia (Assam)	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dhunsiri ...	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Doom Dooma, Ordinary	£10	8 p. ct.	[illegible]
Do. do. A ...	£10	8 p. ct.	[illegible]
Do. do. B ...	£10	9 p. ct.	[illegible]
Darrung (Assam)	100	6 p. ct.	[illegible]
Eastern Cachar ...	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
East India Assam & Cachar	100	3 p. ct.	[illegible]
Badogram (Cachar)	£10	......	Nml.
Giele (Darjeeling)	100	6 p. ct.	70
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	38 p. ct.	[illegible]
Goomtee Tea ...	100	7 p. ct.	[illegible]
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	......	Ltd.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gyabaree (Darjeeling)	97½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	5 p. ct.	[illegible]
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	15 p. ct.	[illegible]
Hoolangorie (Assam)	100	nil.	[illegible]
Hopetown ...	100	nil.	[illegible]
Do. contributory	100	......	100
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore)	100	...	100
Huawal (Assam)	£10	5 p. ct.	[illegible]
Indian Terai ...	500	7 p. ct.	[illegible]
Iringmara (Cachar)	100	5 ad int.	[illegible]
Jetinga Val (Cachar)	100	7 p. ct.	[illegible]
Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jinglam Darjeeling	100	nil.	[illegible]
Jokai (Assam) ...	£10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	nil.	[illegible]
Kamptie Gwalise (Assam)	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Khobong (Assam) A	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. do. B	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kornafuli (Chittg.)	60	......	[illegible]
Kousanie ...	100	......	Nml.
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	nil.	[illegible]
Kurseong & Darjeeling	250	4 p. ct.	[illegible]
Do. contributory	200	4 p. ct.	[illegible]
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	16 p. ct.	[illegible]
Lebatoora (Sylhet)	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leesh River (W. Dooars)	£10	4 p. ct.	[illegible]
Longview (Dar.)	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loobah ...	100	12 p. ct.	[illegible]
Lower Assam ...	£7½	nil.	[illegible]
Do. Darjeeling	100	nil.	Nml.
Luckimpore, Assam	£10	6 p. ct.	[illegible]
Majagram (Cachar)	100	nil.	[illegible]
Monai Tea Co. ...	100	12 p. ct.	[illegible]
Mim Tea Co. ...	100	12 p. ct.	[illegible]
Mohurgung Tea Co.	100	4 p. ct.	[illegible]
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	nil.	[illegible]
Do. contributory	80	nil.	[illegible]
Moran, Assam ...	80	nil.	[illegible]
Mothola, Assam ...	100	8 p. ct.	110
Do. contributory	90	3 ad. int.	100
Munjha (Darjg. Tea)	100	nil.	[illegible]
Mungledye, Assam Tea	£10	nil.	[illegible]
New Gola Ghat, Assam	£10	......	Ltd.
New Mutual (Cachar)...	30	18 p. ct.	[illegible]
North Western Cachar	100	nil.	[illegible]
Phoenix of (Cachar)	85	3 p. ct.	[illegible]
Pankabaree (Darjg.)	100	nil.	[illegible]
Pashok (Darjeeling)	100	6 p. ct.	[illegible]
Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld.	100	8 p. ct.	[illegible]
Puttarcah (Sylhet)	100	nil.	[illegible]
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	7 p. ct.	[illegible]
Ring Tong (Darjg.)	100	nil.	[illegible]
Rungamattee (Cachar)	100	4 p. ct.	[illegible]
Rungloo Runglict	100	15 p. ct.	[illegible]
Sagmatti Tea Co.	100	7 p. ct.	[illegible]
Second Mutual, Cachar	56	10 p. ct.	[illegible]
Second Fallodhi	100	5 p. ct.	70
Selim Tea Co., Ld.	100	nil.	[illegible]
Singbulli & Murmah	100	7 p. ct.	[illegible]
Singell (Darjeeling)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Singlo Tea Co. ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	100
Singtom Tea Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Soom (Darjeeling)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springside (Darjeeling)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sungoo River (Chittg.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teendarree (Darjg.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teesta Valley (Darjg.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ting Ling (Darjeeling)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tingri Tea Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tukvar (Darjeeling)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Upper Assam ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	25
Washabr. W. Dooars	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

d. at. [illegible] dividend on crop of 1887.
a—Total dividend on crop of 1886.
c—Total dividend on crop of 1885.
d—Dividend for the year.
b—Buyer.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Church Gate Street.—BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, Tea, Coffee, and Wines.

OUR NEW BOHEMIAN FANCY VASES are well worth seeing, and are priced exceptionally cheap to clear Stock; also Fairy Lamps from As. 15, a price unknown in Bombay.—Apply sharp.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE, at Crawford's Auction, on Monday, by order of the Voluntary Liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, a pair of large strong bullocks and a strong Arab carriage horse.

PILSENNER BEER, in white glass bottles, with and without patent stoppers, in cases 4 doz. qts. and 6 doz. pts.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay.

PILSENNER BEER, Non Plus Ultra, our own special brand, Rs. 5 per doz. qts. and Rs. 4 per doz. pts.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay.

COOKING STOVES and HEATING STOVES, another supply to hand, new designs, prices within reach of all.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay.

DAILY BAZAAR PURVEYORS to local and Mofussil Residents, Fish, Ice, Fruits, Vegetables, &c.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Bombay.

THERE are SEVEN VACANCIES in the Cathedral High School for Foundationers being sons of soldiers, tuition free.—Apply to the HEAD-MASTER.

BUNGALOW WANTED for permanency. Rent, Rs. 150, Cumballa or Malabar Hill. Furnished otherwise.—"G. A." *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, in the Fort, unfurnished Airy BED-ROOM and BATH-ROOM.—Apply "H. H. H." care of this paper.

INDENT CLERK WANTED, having influence with dealers in Cutlery Bazaar.—Apply "R. L." care of *Bombay Gazette.*

INDENT CLERK WANTED for piece-goods, woollens, silks, etc. Liberal salary for an able hand.—Apply "A. B." care of *Bombay Gazette.*

TO LET, an airy FLOOR facing the Clock Tower Gardens, suitable for office or dwelling. Rent, Rs. 150 per month.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW, "Arthur's Seat," Breach Candy, TO BE LET, from 1st October, till end of December. Rent moderate.—Apply JAFFIR SULIMAN and Co., Girgaum.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, the most comfortable, Central and accommodative Hotel in Matheran, will RE-OPEN from October next. Applications to be addressed to "PROPRIETORS," Poona Hotel, Poona, till 1st October.

PURE MARSALA, as used at the UNION CLUB, MALTA, Rs. 17 per doz., imported direct by PHIPSON & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X," at this office.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Inking Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers, 46 by 37 inches. Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

JUST RECEIVED, best Gent's BOOTS and SHOES, durable and light in weight; sold very cheap.—ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE, Meadow Street.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

CLEARANCE SALE for 14 days. All goods greatly reduced.—Mrs. TAYLOR'S Ladies' Outfitting Establishment, 25, Medow St., Bombay.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

WHITE SUN UMBRELLAS [illegible] stock to hand, lined [illegible] natural handles, Rs. 6 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] WATERPROOF [illegible] opened, Waterproof Suits, from [illegible] Extra Quality, Rs. 14, Net Cash.—JOH[illegible] [illegible]ED & Co., 16, Meadow Street.

CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES for offices, travelling, hall, &c., from Rs. 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20 and upwards.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers 5, Meadows Street.

EDWARD'S SPECIALITIES.—Dry Plates (XL and Isochromatic) XL Sensitive Paper (Dout Albumenized), Developers, Transparency Plates, &c. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

JUST ARRIVED NEW PATENT ARISTONS, with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels, with 12 tunes and packing case complete, Rs. 40.—L. STEFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a LADY'S SADDLE, by Parker, nearly as good as new, Rs. 70, can be seen at 18, Marine Lines, opposite 4th Rifle Mess.—Apply to Captain RICHARDSON, Presidency Pay Office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound Rs. 5 postage 4 annas.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER'S INVALID'S PORT.—A good, sound PORT, free from acidity and ilitation; approved and recommended by the faculty. One of Cutler, Palmer's specialities. Rs. 28-8, all dealers. But examine cork, label, and capsule.

BOUTELLEAU and Co.'s (CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS Co.) celebrated BRANDY. Prices from the Sole Agents and Importers. C. BALLANTINE and Co., Hornby Row, or Retail Agents.—Messrs. D. C. OOMRIGUR and Co., Market.

FOR SALE, a D. B. C. F. 12 bore Cylinder GUN by Hollis, with case, loading and cleaning implements complete, in good order. Price, Rs. 160.—Apply WILLIAM WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo St., Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

FOR SALE the property of Colonel Stockley. TWO YOUNG COWS, part English (Devon), giving when in milk 9 to 12 seers daily; both in calf.—Price, Rs. 100 each. Full particulars on application. Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

REMARKABLE DISAPPEARANCE!!! [illegible] paid either to Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture, at Dr. Batliwalla, Dadur, Bombay, or at Cooper, Madon and Co., Chemists, Fort, or at Dantra & Co., Tea Merchants, Church Gate Street, Fort. Will be returned if the Ague or Intermittent Malarious fever does not abate by its use!!

SURGEON-MAJOR A. S. G. JAYAKAR, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—I have used BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE with success in some obstinate cases of Intermittent Fever, and have pleasure in recommending it as a safe and reliable remedy.

LESSONS in DECORATIVE ART.—By a Diplomaed Lady. Materials supplied for 20 Art Designs to order. Photos painted, Crystoleum, Canvasine, Kensaline, Crayonium, smallest to life-size. Superior plush frames, Photographs, a superior assortment of Paintings to select from. Lessons by letter, to Mofussil residents. Terms at Messrs. Treacher and Co., Byculla, or to MRS. W. H. McCANN "Belture House," Mazagon.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS containing Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5 interleaved Rs. 6.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free. Published on the first of every month at the Bombay Gazette Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.

THE best time for laying in a Stock of Ivory Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls is during the Rains.

We have a splendid Stock of well-seasoned Balls to select from and can supply at once.

Balls adjusted and recoloured by a Practical European Ivory Turner.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Practical Billiard Table Makers and Ivory Turners.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Opposite to P. W. Department.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

*AGENTS WANTED.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE.*

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.

(Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)

Offices.—Old Bond Street London.

3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B., writes:—

I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand.

Complete and [illegible]

Size 3 inches by [illegible] inches.

[illegible]

[illegible] 4.

[illegible] *Bombay Gazette* Press.

[illegible]ST ON APPLICATION.

[illegible]YER AND SOEHNE'S

[illegible] Pianofortes of that name [illegible] favourably and widely known [illegible] for more than 30 years. Inferior [illegible] have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.

Or 24 do. do. " 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.

Or 24 do. do. " 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,

Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

AUTHORISED.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.

" " " Overland Summary

" " " Weekly Budget

" " " Bi-weekly

The Indian Travellers' Guide

Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF COAL.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions from Messrs. Dadabhoy Hormusjee and Co., G. I. P. Railway Company Landing Contractors, to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th inst., at 3 p.m., a lot of about 75 tons of Cardiff Coal, recovered by the G. I. P. Railway Company's contractors in July last from a barge sunk alongside the s. s. Dragoman in the harbour. The same is lying on the above Railway Company's premises at Wadi Bunder, Mazagon, where it may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent. This coal is being sold to recover the expenses for salving the same.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, September 8, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

SALE OF A LARGE CLAIM AGAINST MR. PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 311 of 1886.

Tribhovandass Munguldass Nuthoobhai..........Plaintiff.

vs.

Premchund Roychund and Charles Agnew Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Premchund Roychund ....Defendants.

In pursuance of the directions contained in the order made in the above suit, and bearing date the 11th day of August, 1888, the following claim will be sold by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of September next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the rooms of the undersigned, No. 5, Apollo Street.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, interest, claim and demand, of the abovenamed plaintiff and Rao Bahadoor Nana Morojee, the trustees of a Gujarati writing of trust, bearing date the 16th day of December, 1853, and executed by the late Candass Narandass, under the decree, dated the 17th day of January, 1887, made in this suit, whereby it is amongst other things ordered and decreed that the defendant Premchund Roychund do pay to the plaintiff and the said Rao Bahadoor Nana Morojee, the sum of Rs. [illegible] for debt and interest and the costs of this suit taxed at Rs. 1,155-12, and further simple interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, upon the amount of the said judgment, from the date thereof until payment, but on account of which said decree the trustees received and recovered the sum of Rs 1,500 which will be retained by them.

The claim will be put up for sale as mentioned in the particulars of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of Messrs. LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE and NICHOLSON, Attorneys of the abovenamed plaintiff, and Rao Bahadoor Nana Morojee, the trustees, No. 73, Meadows Street.

[illegible] BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, September 8, 1888.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic steamer Nurjehan, 1,936 tons, Captain W Mason, will sail this morning for Calcutta and the coast ports with a general cargo and salt.

The s. s. Eden Hall, 2,353 tons, Captain J Hughes, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Liverpool (August 10), laden with coals, and Mr Booth, a passenger.

THE Italian steamer Stura 1,416 tons, Captain L Caboura, arrived in port on Thursday night from Hongkong (August, 12), with a general cargo and nine passengers on deck.

THE B I steamer Khandalla, Captain J R P Alexander, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, coast ports, and Colombo, with a general cargo and Mr J M McDermott, a passenger, for Colombo.

THE s. s. Bothwell Castle, 1,683 tons, Captain R J C Todd, from Melbourne (August 6) arrived in Bombay yesterday morning with 700 tons coals and 318 horses and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Baldock, Messrs Henchman, O Sullivan, C McKeek, in W Duggan and W Bradney. Thirteen out of the total consignment of 331 horses died during the voyage. The steamer is consigned to Messrs Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Niagara.....	2044	J. McConochie..	D	Killick, Nixon & Co.
" Sorrento....	1775	J. W. Ouston ...	F	F. Muir & Co.
" Labourdonnais..	1274	P. Sibilet	O	A. Simeon.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
" Stura	1416	Caboura	2	F. Bozzoni.
" Venetia	1609	F. Cole..........	5	P. & O. Co.
" Po..........	1931	S. Anfossi	6	F. Bozzoni.
" Mecca......	936	Macfadyen........	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From
6	Stura (s)	Caboura	Hongkong, Aug. 12.
7	Bothwell Castle (s)	Todd.......	Melbourne, Aug. 6.
	Eden Hall (s)	Hughes	Liverpool, Aug. 10.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
7	Khandalla (s)	Alexander..	Calcutta and Coast.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Stura, for China.

" Niagara, for Hull.

" Coconada, for Marmagoa.

" Amphitrite, for China.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 7.

FOR HULL.

Sorrento s—3,840 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co; 17,413 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Companion s—2,500 cwts poppyseed and 1,999 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 1,600 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co; 27,694 cwts rapeseed and 2,000 cwts wheat, The Bombay Company Ld.

FOR TRIESTE.

[illegible] s—220 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Po s—1,000 bags rice, M Ruttonji,

FOR HONGKONG.

Venetia s—218 tons old iron, R Tyabji and Co; 24 bales twist, Tatta and Co.

FOR KARACHI.

Laburdonnais s—17 cases silver coins (Rs. 102,000) Balli Bros.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 6.

Pottinger, Lieut, R A, from leave, from Poona.

Wooldridge, Colonel, 23rd Bombay Infantry, on duty, from Poona.

Pedrosa, Surgeon Major, Madras, from sick leave, from Europe.

SEPTEMBER 7.

Brownlow, Lt Colonel, 1st Sikh Infantry, from furlough, from England.

Walter, Lieut, Lancashire Fusiliers, on leave, from Poona.

Walter, Captain, Devonshire Regt, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 6.

Cates, Dy Surgn Genl, I M S, on duty, to Ahmedabad

Pottinger, Lieut, R A, from leave, to Hyderabad.

SEPTEMBER 7.

Fagan, Lt Col, Bombay, 2nd Lancers, on leave, to Neemuch.

Pedrosa, Surgeon Major, Madras, to join, to Mandalay.

Chitty, Lieut, 7th Bombay Infantry, to join, to Mhow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. Corps.

Bombay, September 8, 1888.

1 Officers Commanding Companies are requested to impress on all Recruits the necessity of attending the monsoon drills at the Town Hall, with a view to qualifying themselves before the drill season commences.

2. It is requested that Officers Commanding Companies will have all staff sergeants' swords and bugles returned to head-quarters at once.

3. The Colaba Range is reserved on the 15th instant for S. I. R. A. Competition at 3-30 p.m. by permission of the Officer Commanding 2nd Gloster.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified:—

4. There will be practice at the Colaba Range this afternoon. Ammunition can be purchased on the Range.

By Order,

H. S. B. HODGKINSON,

Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The Bombay mails of the 21st ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

SUEZ, SEPT. 6.

The Anchor line steamer Arabia, outward bound from Glasgow and Liverpool, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, outward bound for Bombay and Kurrachee, left here yesterday evening.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 6.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, which left Bombay on the 26th August last, arrived here to-day.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 6.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Maria Teresa, from Hongkong, left here this evening for Bombay.

SEPT. 7.

The mail steamer Peshawur, from China, arrived here to-day.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 6.

10 p.m.	80·0

FRIDAY, SEPT. 7.

6 a.m.	79·1
10 a.m.	80·5
2 p.m.	82·4
4 p.m.	83·2

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 7.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Banjoewangie, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* [illegible], perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Both Aden and Bombay Cables interrupted.

THE jinrickshaw is rapidly supplanting the long used dandy in Himalayan Stations, and it is estimated that in Simla alone there are now six hundred in use.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 7.

AT 42 3-16d. per oz., quoted both by Reuter and through private channels, Silver was 1-16d. higher in London yesterday; Rupee Securities, however, were unchanged at Wednesday's rates. The Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, was 1s 4d per rupee. Consols and Indian Sterling Loan were unaltered at 98⅜ and 104⅞, respectively. In Paris, Rentes had advanced ⅛ per cent., say to 105 ⅞, and Exchange on London was another centime higher, at Francs 25·41.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending on Wednesday show that the Bank's Reserve had increased by one per cent., and stood yesterday at 45 per cent. of the Liabilities. The Bank rate of discount and that on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper were unchanged at 3 per cent., but the market rate on short London Bills was ⅛ higher at 2⅞ per cent.

The specie shipments to Bombay for the week are reported at the high figures of £130,000 in silver and £20,000 in gold.

No further news has come to hand regarding the Wheat or Seeds; but Coffee in Mincing Lane was firm, and 1d. per cwt. dearer for Mid-Plantation.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm yesterday, the day's sales having again reached 15,000 bales, of which 2,000 were again Surats. A further advance of 1-16d. per lb. was established in ready Mid.-Uplands at 5 15-16d., and "Good" Broach was dearer to the same extent at 4 13-16d per lb; but all other spot quotations come unchanged. American Arrivals were 3-64d. higher for September-October, 1-32d. for October-November, and 1-64d. up in all more distant positions. Manchester had been firm.

Wednesday's price of 10½ cents still ruled in New York yesterday for spot Cotton; but December Futures were 11 points higher at 9·76 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 6,000 bales against 14,500 bales on the corresponding day last year.

In ready Cotton there has again been very little doing here to-day, the purchases reported being confined to a few hundred bales each of Compta, at Rs. 170-74; and Dharwar, at Rs.201-3 per candy. In contracts for the next crop much more has been passing, and quotations generally have been Re. 1 per candy higher. European buyers have booked a line of "Fully Good" Bengals for January delivery, at Rs. 177 per candy; and between native dealers "Good" has been done at Rs. 168, "Fine" being quoted at Rs. 187½. We also hear of bargains amongst native operators in "Good" Broach for March, at Rs. 229; in "Good" Julgaum for same delivery, at Rs. 196; and in "Good" Bhownuggur, for May, at Rs. 198 per candy.

WHEAT.—Notwithstanding a firmer Exchange and still hardening Freights, there has been a return of demand in this market, and considerable transactions are reported at generally stiffer prices, an actual advance of half an anna having been established in Pessy of both qualities, at Rs. 5-3-6 and Rs. 5-2-6 per cwt., respectively, the tone at closing having been strong though without other quotable change in rates.

SEEDS, on the other hand, have attracted no more attention than they have done of late, and the market has been quiet, a moderate amount of business only having been done, while quotations are unchanged all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,447	bales.
Wheat	65,236	cwts.
Linseed	3,783	"
Rapeseed	8,611	"
Poppyseed	1,169	"
Groundnuts	897	"

FREIGHTS continue firm, but with not much doing, holders of tonnage asking exorbitant rates, and hardly any room obtainable for September-October shipment. There have been takers of orders for November shipment to-day, at 22s. 6d. per ton, but no giver at the rate.

EXCHANGE.—We have again to report a further rise in this market to-day. Rates opened at last night's closing quotations, but on the receipt of orders to the banks from other branches to sell rates hardened rapidly, and a small amount of Private Paper was placed for the mail at 1s. 4⅜d. and forward at 1s. 4 13-32d., but later on better than 1s. 4 13-16d. and 1s. 4 7-16d. respectively, was not obtainable. Bank demand Paper and Telegraphic were quoted immediately after opening at 1s. 4 7-32d., and eventually a considerable business was done between banks at 1s. 4¼d. both ready and forward, with a fair private demand also for the same for transfer as far as May, and 1s. 4 9-32d. was said to be obtainable for next year. The feeling was firm at closing at:—

	Ready.	Forward.
Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4¼d.	1s. 4 9-32d. p. rup.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4¼d.	1s. 4¼d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-16d.	1s. 4 11-32d "
Credits do.	1s. 4 13-32d.	1s. 4 7-16d. "
France do.	173¼	173¾

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm at 101 for Four per cents. for cash, and 100⅞ for the next settlement, a good deal having been booked upon the latter line. For the October account 100 11-16 to ¾ has been the quotation, but not much business has transpired. The quotation for the other denomination has been raised to 104¾ to 150.

SHARES have been rather active to-day in the principal item of Mill Scrip, and we have to note the following changes in our last list. Coorla Mill shares have advanced Rs. 52½; Hindustan, Rs. 30; Sholapore, Rs. 15; Mahalakshmi and New Great Eastern, Rs. 10 each; and Lukmidas Khimji, Manockji Petit, Oriental and Queen, Rs. 5 each. On the other hand, there has been, a decline of Rs. 5 each in Alliance, Jevraz Balloo, Khatao Mucconji, Morarji Gokuldas, and Ripon.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,

FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.

(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS.

W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.

"AGENTS WANTED."

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(n pamphlet form)

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"Mild, certain, and most valuable."

Sir W. AITKEN, M.D., F.R.S.

"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

"The most certain and comfortable Purgative in cases of Constipation and Sluggish Liver or Piles."

Inspector-General MACPHERSON, M.D.

"Unrivalled as a customary aperient."

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

"Relieves the kidneys, unloads the liver, and opens the bowels."

LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

"Invariably and promptly successful."

Professor VIRCHOW, Berlin.

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before breakfast.

Sole Exporters, the APOLLINARIS CO, Lim., 19 Regent Street, London, England,

WHOSE NAME UPON EVERY LABEL SECURES GENUINENESS

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1888.

THE Bombay Millowners' Association have published some interesting information in regard to the growth of the mill industry in this Presidency, the substance of which was given in our commercial article a few days since. The returns exhibit a remarkable and rapid development of producing power in Bombay itself, where on the 30th of June there were fifty-two mills at work, with eight in course of erection. This, however, does not fully represent the rapidity with which the industry is growing in Bombay. The number of mills projected and under construction at the present moment is not less than fifteen, and scarcely a month passes without some addition being made to the list. Two or three years hence more than half the cotton mills in India will be on the island of Bombay, and four-fifths of the total probably will be in the Bombay Presidency. This enumeration of the resources, actual and prospective, of the industry will revive the familiar and oft-discussed question whether or not we are going beyond the requirements of the market. Production is going forward in leaps and bounds, and people have long since recognized that Mr. Gladstone was misleading the public when he spoke of progress at that rate as being, under settled economic conditions, anything but an evil whose consequences must swiftly come home to the community. So long, however, as the producer has before him a market such as that of the Farther East, which has so far shown a remarkable capacity to absorb Bombay products as quickly as they are sent there, an increase in the mechanism of production even by leaps and bounds need bring no retribution with it. The market in that direction is by this time very nearly in our own hands, Lancashire yarns having been gradually driven from it. It can take all that the fifty-two mills working in Bombay to-day can send it; and stocks are to-day low and prices rising. The horizon is perhaps not so boundless as it seemed when Japan as well as China was included in the area within which the Bombay spinners counted upon having an unimpeded course. Japan has taken to building mills lately on a large scale, and with its clever and progressive population it will not depend upon India or England for its yarn any more than it can help. It may be necessary, therefore, to moderate our expectations in that direction. A letter received by a Bombay millowner from his agent in Kobe this week gives some interesting information on this subject. "The natives inform us," he says, "that when all the spinning mills now in course of promotion in this district are at work the production will amount to two hundred bales of yarn a day. This statement is probably an exaggeration, but it is obvious that the importation of foreign yarn must sooner or later be affected by the new industry." As Japan the year before last took a little over seventy lakhs of pounds of Bombay yarns—nearly all of it in numbers ranging from 16 to 24—the information is of some importance as intimating that we shall have at once a clever and an energetic rival in Japan, who may some day compete with us not only on his own ground but in China as well. A good deal, however, will depend upon the questions whether the Japanese producer, with all his energy and the favouring conditions of cheap and clever labour, will not be too heavily handicapped in the matter of the raw produce to be a formidable competitor with the Bombay millowner. Japanese competition is not a rock ahead on which there is any probability of the Bombay industry being wrecked. It may be as well to keep it in view, however, for the benefit of investors and promoters who think that the market open to the local spinning industry has no assignable limits.

That the industry is not being overdone, as we are so often told it is, seems to us as reasonable a proposition now as ever it did, the Japanese mills and the fifteen new Bombay mills notwithstanding. At the present moment the important question is not whether Bombay is putting up too many mills, but whether the new undertakings are being started upon a sound basis. There is, in truth, one difficulty which may before long tell more severely upon the industry than the competition of other countries or a slackening in the demand of China, and that is the labour difficulty. The number of children available for mill work has of late shown a tendency to diminish to an extent which has already become inconvenient, and an augmentation of the labour requirements of the island by twenty-five per cent. during the next three or four years may not be easily met. But this is quite apart from the larger question whether a remunerative market can be found for the produce of the seventy or eighty mills which will be working in Bombay before another lustrum has run its course. The steadily expanding demand, at prices profitable to all the good and well managed mills, which has characterized the trade of the past three years seems to give good warrant for the belief that unless specially disturbing conditions intervene the eighty mills which will be at work in Bombay five years hence will be making as fair profits as the existing fifty-two are making. It is possible that in the interval some of the older mills, which are lagging behind in the race, and have distributed in dividends money that should have been spent in renewals, will have disappeared. These cannot stand the day of adversity, and even under favourable conditions they will not live long in the land. The new mills will for the most part start on an equality in the matter of machinery. The latest born, if they choose to avail themselves of it, have always the advantage in that respect. The inequality between them will be not in machinery, but in the financial conditions under which the undertakings are started. There is no need to indicate specifically the various methods in which a mill company may be called into existence in Bombay, and in which provision is made for its financial requirements. But they are not all wise, and there are some which seem ingeniously adapted for saddling the enterprise with difficulty from the outset of its career. A company for instance which starts with a subscribed capital equal only to half the cost of erecting the mill and machinery, and has to borrow money at heavy interest in order to meet the bills of the machine-makers in England, has the road to failure pretty clearly marked out from the beginning. The case, as anyone acquainted with the history of the local industry knows, is not hypothetical, and history, if we are not misinformed, is about to repeat itself in some of the enterprises which are in contemplation just now. The confidence of some promoters, we believe, has led them to ask machine-makers to accept cash for twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money, and to give long credit for the remaining seventy-five per cent. Sometimes the makers are indulgent, but it need scarcely be said that this is with no particular desire to oblige their Indian clients. They make themselves secure, and, as was the case in a well known local example, the capitalist who backed the company's bills had from the start a lien upon the company which made the shareholders the persons of least importance in the concern for which they had subscribed their money.

There is some likelihood, as we have said, of history repeating itself in this respect, unless the good sense of investors stands in the way. Amongst the projected mills there are, we hear, more than one in the promotion of which the lessons of an unfortunate local experience are being thrown away. No technical advantages that may be possessed by the most favoured of them will counterbalance the stress and burden of debt extravagantly out of proportion to the capital subscribed. Where the object, however, is to build a mill for the profit of any one in the world but the shareholders this is perhaps as convenient a way of going to work as any other. Where capital is subscribed to oblige a friend or through inability to withstand the importunity of the promoter, the facilities for this sort of mill financing are easy enough. A study of the articles of association of some of the Bombay mill companies would show what a secondary place the interests of the shareholders occupy in the constitution of the company. The mill agent, with his fixed commission, is the key stone of the arch; remove him, and the structure falls away. So long as the mill lasts the burden of debt increased through starting a mill with insufficient resources sits lightly upon him. The projectors of the new companies law in England had in mind this particular form of danger to the shareholder when they proposed to insist that a fixed proportion of the capital should be subscribed before the company was allowed to pass from the provisional stage to the stage of final registration. There are practical difficulties in the way of legislating on that point; but the shareholder is not helpless for all that, and any subscriber who stands by while—to quote an actual example—a mill costing twelve lakhs is set about on a subscribed capital of five—without making himself a very inconvenient personage to agents and directors is deserving of small sympathy.

FOR some time past the great cow question has been occupying a good deal of attention in Calcutta and in Northern India. In Bengal it has become a mark of piety for Hindus to intercept Mahomedan butchers returning with their purchases from field or market and ask them what they are going to do with those cows. If the answer be not reassuring they are remonstrated with, and the cows are conveyed away out of reach of the butchers. It was proved in a recent case that the sellers and the purchasers of cows in Calcutta are so much in fear that they transact their business at night. In the case in question a railway clerk and others deprived a butcher going to the slaughter-house at night of a cow for which he had paid Rs. 14. It was contended that the object was not theft but the prevention of an irreligious act. The magistrate said those cases were of frequent occurrence, but they had hitherto been settled amicably between the parties. He inflicted a fine of Rs. 100, with an alternative of two months' imprisonment, and said that in future cases there would be no option of a fine. This decision will give the new cow-crusade the zest of martyrdom. The *Indian Mirror* devotes a leading article to the inner meaning of a demonstration in the Calcutta Town Hall when a certain Sriman Swamy addressed a great audience in English and carried all before him, including Rajahs and Ranees. This Peter the Hermit was bareheaded and barefooted, with his long hair tied up in a tight knot in front, and clad in the simple saffron garb of the devotee. He was not a very prepossessing figure, and as a Sannyasi he may be supposed to have lived apart from civilisation. But in five minutes he stirred up his audience, and impressed them with the conviction that he is a man full of resolution and earnestness, and bound to succeed in his undertaking. Sriman is the secretary and delegate of the Central Committee of the Cow Memorial Fund, which from Allahabad as a centre is organising the country to press upon Government the duty of putting a stop to the slaughter of cows. It is stated that one hundred and fifty societies for the protection of the cow have been called into existence in Upper India. It is claimed that the Punjabis are as much against the slaughter as the Hindus, and that the Parsis as a body venerate the cow. It is admitted that the present movement would have been not merely impossible sixteen years back, but inconceivable. It was thought until recently that the evil was to some extent a necessary sacrifice to the prejudices and the appetites of the beef-eating portion of the population of India. Nay more, the Hindus themselves were from contact with their European rulers becoming "more civilised and less and less superstitious," which being translated becomes "a syllogism" the meaning of which is that "some Hindus indulged on the sly in beef joints and veal cutlets, and washed them down with libations dear to Bacchus and the Satyrs." The Swamy brought down the house by describing these Hindu beef-eaters as "overdressed gentleman in pants and pumps who loved to frequent Wilson's Hotel and to demolish beef and that fiery substance euphoniously styled fine old cognac." The Bengali paper considers the applause which greeted this denunciation a clear proof of the strength of the Hindu revival, arguing that though the educated natives may be "above or beyond religion" the vast majority are sound to the core. The Swamy's figures, it is admitted, were a little exaggerated, as for instance when he said that in the course of the last thirty years 578,650 cattle had been killed to meet the requirements of British regiments "and others." The British soldier has much to answer for, but he cannot have consumed all that amount of Commissariat beef in thirty years. The deception and treachery which may lurk in the words "and others" recent Parliamentary debates have fully demonstrated. But the Swamy had still more formidable statistics at beck and call; he was able to convince the meeting that a single cow is capable of feeding 2,600 men in the course of ten years. To meet figures of this kind it would be advisable to show that the horns of all the possible offspring of a single cow during a period of ten years would make a railway from the earth to the moon, with a siding to the nearest comet. Something must be done, for we are told that it will not be possible for Government to ignore public opinion on this subject any longer. If the Government slumber, Parliament will be roused to the reality of the situation when sixty large volumes of signatures are placed before the astonished members. It is instructive to note that there is no idea of bringing this burning question in which all India is interested, and which the Government dare not ignore, before the National Congress for consideration and report. Was it with a provident eye to the cow question that Mr. Budrudin Tyabjee pledged the Congress not to entertain any proposal on which the Mahomedans might perchance be out-voted by the Hindus? How long will such a compact survive the fiery breath of the Sannyasi, who, barefooted and bareheaded, thunders forth his denunciations against those who wash down beefsteaks with fine old cognac? It is true that the devout Mussulman forswears cognac as Falstaff forswore sack; but the Swamy puts beef in the forefront and the libations dear to Bacchus and the Satyrs quite in the second line. In connection with this question India, we are told, will hear a good deal more of the Swamy who electrified the Calcutta Town Hall a few days ago. What will this Hindu revivalist say to the gentlemen in pants and pumps who declare their willingness to keep out of sight all questions in which the Mussulmans are likely to be voted down?

THE interest taken by English people in the defendant in the Rukhmabai case has received a striking exemplification. Dr. Edith Pechey has been made the medium of a generous and considerate offer on the part of Mrs. Walter Maclaren, wife of Mr. W. Maclaren, M.P., for Crewe. Mr. Maclaren is a nephew of Mr. John Bright, who is so well-known in this country as a warm friend of the Indian people. Mrs. Maclaren has written to Dr. Edith Pechey to state that her mother Mrs. Muller desires to provide a sum of Rs. 3,500 to enable Rukhmabai to enter on her studies for the medical profession in England. Mrs. Maclaren offers Rukhmabai a home in her own house for the first year. Other ladies will undertake to provide funds for the further pursuit of the medical course. The advantages thus placed at the disposal of the young Hindu lady who has shown so much courage and steadfastness in the face of opposition arising in no small part from misconception as to her point of view, are such as to compensate for many trials. In Mrs. Maclaren's home and under her care, Rukhmabai will have every protection and every opportunity of qualifying for a useful career of professional duty among her own sisters in India. There will be no danger to her faith, for the members of the kindly family which desires to aid her in establishing herself in a useful position in India have no thought of proselytism; they will respect her convictions and her feelings. The opportunity now offered is one which will enable an intelligent Hindu student to become a qualified lady doctor under the best auspices.

THE frightful collision on the railway between the Lyons express which was run into while derailed by the Italian mail train has proved fatal to twelve of the passengers and forty men injured. Among the [illegible] was Captain E. F. Marriott, of the Bombay [illegible] Corps, District Superintendent of Po[illegible] the Panch Mahals. His sister, who was [illegible]ling with him, has been killed. The [illegible]tunate officer took nine months' [illegible] medical certificate on the 25th [illegible] Captain Marriott served in the Af[illegible] in 1878-80 and took part in the [illegible] against the Waziri [illegible].

THE Gaekwar of Baroda [illegible] Zermatt for St. Moritz has [illegible] from his visit to Switzerland [illegible] to letters recently received [illegible] health. His Highness will in all [illegible] return to Baroda in the course of next [illegible]

THE Bothwell Castle, with a consignment [illegible] horses, has arrived from Melbourne, and is [illegible] Victoria Dock. The horses will shortly be [illegible] opposite the Tramway Company's [illegible]

WHAT practically amounted to [illegible] in addition to those already before the [illegible] to light in evidence given yesterday [illegible] Hanmantrao case. Mr. Kanitkar, Secre[illegible] Poona Municipality, admitted having [illegible] of money, which he did not specify, to [illegible] a fourth-class mamlat which he held prior to [illegible]ing the Municipal Secretaryship in 1887, [illegible] Deshmook, formerly karkoon in the Co[illegible]er's Office, spoke to having sent three [illegible] names he gave to accused. These [illegible] respectively, Rs. 2,000, Rs. 2,000, Rs. [illegible] Rs. 700 for their posts. He knew this, [illegible] case he advanced the money and actually [illegible] amounts to Hanmantrao personally.

THE Ratepayers' Association is arranging [illegible] general meeting to be convened shortly in [illegible] of the Framji Cowasji Institute in connection [illegible] the forthcoming general election of [illegible] Bombay Corporation.

WE are often asked questions which [illegible] beyond our ken. Here is a "hard case" [illegible] solution of which the correspondent who [illegible] us must throw himself upon the wisdom [illegible] world:—"To the editor of the *Bombay* [illegible] Sir,—I am in great trouble, and wish to [illegible] advice upon a subject I am undecided [illegible] have been acquainted with a family for [illegible] twelve years; there is in this family [illegible] lady, our acquaintance is very intimate, [illegible] more than an ordinary friend. Business [illegible] brings me in contact with the young lady [illegible] is usually the case, with her consent, I [illegible] pany a part or occasionally the whole [illegible] home. Now, sir, is it right for any person [illegible] this with jealous eyes, and write [illegible] letters to her, and to insult and annoy her [illegible] Is it at all gentlemanly for any one to [illegible] and should it not be resented if found out, [illegible] course would you advise me to follow? I [illegible] myself.—Yours, &c., PERPLEXED [illegible]

M. RENAN'S advice is to devote the ear[illegible] of life to thought and study. "Fran[illegible] opinion is "will perish in a literary sense [illegible] of her young writers. It is impossible [illegible] well before the age of forty."

GENERAL GORDON has bequeathed his [illegible]bution to the present discussion on marriage [illegible] think," he wrote in one of his letters, "[illegible] what will, a husband ought to take his [illegible] children with him wherever he goes, and tr[illegible] with the results; the separation is unnat[illegible] shows how little we trust God. It is not the [illegible] it is not the fever, but it is He who snaps the [illegible] for wise purposes of His own. Bridge the [illegible] this side of it, and these very temporary sep[illegible] will lose their sting. Married people with [illegible] cannot possibly hold the same views [illegible] people. I say 'cannot possibly,' but I [illegible] it is unlikely they should. What a bl[illegible] one was never married! Marriage spoils [illegible] beings, I think; if the wife is willing the [illegible] is not, and *vice versa*; how often one [illegible] Somehow one feels hurt at one's jewels [illegible] appreciated."

A YOUNG Australian who recently [illegible] himself to England, where he is coming [illegible] as a plunger on the turf, lost twenty [illegible] pounds on the match with the Austra[illegible] team having taken the odds to that am[illegible] brother colonials.

THE consultation with the [illegible] several Punjab Native States in [illegible] which should be taken to give [illegible] effect to the loyal desire expre[illegible] participate in the frontier def[illegible] which was to take place in the [illegible] has now been somewhat postpo[illegible]

THE Hon'ble H. Hay, son of [illegible] and formerly of the Scots G[illegible] Burma Police Force as a Sup[illegible] This is pointed to as showing [illegible] depression at home is telling [illegible]

THERE are bad accounts of [illegible] horses in Burma, amongst [illegible] broken out. The *Pioneer* says [illegible] the 1st Madras Lancers has lately [illegible] mounted to Meiktila from its former post [illegible] leading one horse, the sole surviving [illegible] officers' chargers, 61 troop horses, and [illegible] cutters' ponies, which were present with [illegible] on the 12th May last, the date on which the [illegible] broke out! The F. troop of this regiment [illegible] been very unlucky in this respect, having [illegible] lost 16 troop horses and 3 ponies [illegible] same disease, and having 13 cases [illegible] now lingering on. The disease is [illegible] curable, so these too must eventually [illegible] death-roll. In other words, in [illegible] 110 horses, 89 have [illegible] months. Since the [illegible] Lancers in Burma, just [illegible] has lost in all 371 [illegible] average price of the Government [illegible] Madras Cavalry is Rs. 750 for Walers [illegible] and nearly that amount for Arabs and [illegible] will be seen that the employment of [illegible] Burma is somewhat expensive.

AN American interpretation of the [illegible]gram about the Fisheries Treaty and the P[illegible] declaration may be acceptable. The *Ind*[illegible]*ness*, which is edited by American [illegible] says:—

"The Democrats are in power, and the [illegible]licans have denounced the President's [illegible] policy quite as vigorously as the G[illegible] used to reprobate Mr. Gladstone's. T[illegible] repeated censure Mr. Cleveland seemed to [illegible] on a quarrel with Mexico at one time, [illegible] Canada is the object of his ire. The [illegible] will be cloudy until November, and then [illegible] ties will declare that they were always for [illegible] every politician will affirm that he never [illegible] be unfriendly towards Great Britain. It [illegible] impossible for the United States and G[illegible] have any quarrels. Mr. Cleveland's words [illegible] political chaff."

IT is once more confidently asserted [illegible] report of the Currency Commission will [illegible] next month, but it is thought necessary to [illegible] the hope that it will be a united one—[illegible] hoped this, by the way!—has "become d[illegible] among those behind the scenes. None the [illegible] quote the *Pioneer*, it will be a moral [illegible] the advocates of silver, and it cannot [illegible] give a great impetus to the discussion [illegible] tion at home, and encouragement to the [illegible]terests which are waiting for a sign [illegible] this position of affairs it is satisfactory [illegible] that the Bimetallic League are ready to [illegible] campaign vigorously the moment the report [illegible] and we hear also that the Indian Monet[illegible] ciation, though maintaining its separate [illegible] has concluded an informal treaty to make [illegible] cause with the League in all matters wh[illegible] is no divergence of interest.

THE *Deccan Times* hears that the Ni[illegible]ernment has decided to recall Abdul [illegible] Hyderabad, where his presence, it [illegible] lately necessary in connection with the [illegible] of his share of the concession.

THE Madras people are complaining [illegible] the mail service with Bombay. According [illegible] arrangements, should the English [illegible] Bombay between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. they [illegible] and that portion of them in the Upper [illegible] is at once sent off by a special train [illegible] post van, and brake—which will overtake [illegible] Calcutta mail train that left Bombay, [illegible] reaches Allahabad; the Madras mails [illegible] Bombay until 2 p.m. the next afternoon [illegible] and O. Mail steamer sighted from Bombay [illegible] within an hour after the time [illegible] of the Calcutta mail, that train [illegible] in Bombay until the letters arrive; [illegible] Madras mails are sent on that evening, [illegible] far as Poona, where they remain until [illegible] day. The Madras mails are only sent [illegible] press when they reach Bombay an hour [illegible] the departure of the 2 p.m., Madras [illegible] English mail which has just arrived [illegible] reached Bombay at 8-30 p.m., and a spe[illegible] left the Victoria Terminus at 10-30 p.m. t[illegible] the Calcutta mail. Letters from Europe [illegible] reach Bombay in the evening, and [illegible] months—with only one exception [illegible] have been sent off to catch the [illegible] If a special train had been despa[illegible] Madras mails it would have overt[illegible] which arrived to-day before it [illegible] The *Madras Times* insists that [illegible] might leave Bombay at about [illegible] Calcutta Mail, that is, in [illegible] public in Madras should [illegible] attention from the Post [illegible] favoured people in the N[illegible]

[...] OF THE [...] ASIATIC SO[...]

[TE]LEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

[RAILW]AY COLLISION IN FRANCE.

[A] BOMBAY OFFICER INJURED.

PARIS, Sept. 6.

[...] accident took place yesterday on the [...] and Mediterranean Railway at Dijon, [...] Lyons express having become derailed was [...] by the Italian mail. The smash that [...] described as having been terrific. [...] passengers, including four English, were injured.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

[...] E. J. Marriott, of the Bombay Staff Corps, [...] ly injured in the railway collision at [...] his sister who was with him was killed. [...] number of casualties up to the present is [...] and forty injured.

THE CZAR AND CZARINA.

St. PETERSBURG, Sept. 5.

[...] ar and Czarina have started for the South [...] intention of making a prolonged tour [...] as far as the Caucasus.

[THE] DEFENCES OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Sept 7.

[...] banquet given at Sheffield last night, Lord [...] made a speech in which he said [...] late naval manoeuvres had proved [...] present system of training the [...] men of our Navy was quite [...] to the modern ships with [...] eering appliances, and had also proved [...] that exists for a large force of Volun[teers for] the defence of our coasts.

[The] Duke of Rutland, in responding to the toast [of Her] Ministers, said England and Canada were [...] and would afford to treat President Cleve[land's] [...] respecting the Fisheries Treaty with [...] amity.

[A]PPOINTMENT TO THE MADRAS COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Sept. 7.

[The] Hon'bl Mr. H. E. Stokes has been ap[pointed a] Provisional Member of Council.

POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 7.

[The] following are the number of horses declared in the cross-country races to-morrow (Saturday):—"The Pony Chase," four; "Yerrowda [...]" four; "The Scurry," five, and galloways; "The Hunt Cup," six; and "The Deccan [...]" seven.

[J]AIL ADMINISTRATION IN 1887.

([FRO]M OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

[A Gov]ernment Resolution is published review[ing the a]dministration of jails during the year [...] prison labour it is stated that some of [...] the Jail Department are diffident as [...] of working under the revised rules [...] here are doubtless difficulties to be [...] bringing the industries in jails [...] ce with these rules. But if the [...] tures are regulated so as to meet [...] s of the consuming depart[ments ... Go]vernment the difficulties now felt will [...] ed. The subject is an important one [...] recommended to the special atten[tion of Loc]al Governments. A substantial [...] place in the number of cor[...] ts, without any falling off in [...] question of treatment of female [...] under consideration, but owing [...] of society in India it is a most [...] Excellency in Council defers [...] in the matter till information [...] as to how the system of appointing [...] has actually worked. The defects in the [...] ment of individual jails have been pointed [...] ocal Governments, and a manifest improve[ment ...] ed in the Bombay, Bengal, and [...]

[LO]RD BERESFORD.

([FROM O]UR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 7.

[Lord B]eresford, says the *Pioneer*, arrives [by ma]il steamer of the 5th instant.

[...] MISSON.

[...] inquiry into the [...] will consist of the [...] the Bomay High [...], Member of the [...] Provinces; and Mr. [...] Commissioner of [...]

[...] EXPEDITON.

[...] Black Mountain [...] Abbotabad. Mr. [...] ent, is the ficer [...] Colonel Beresford [...] as Commading [...] rant and H E. [...] nd Lieuteants [...] t field engineers. [...] Cavalry, act as [...] aptain Williams, [...] Mardall.

[...] NDENT.) [...] SIMLA, Sept. 7 [...] ld in immediate [...] gror expedition. [...] e place in the [...] though it wi[...]

[...] ATIONS.

[...] gineer, 1st [...] Engineer [...] ative [...] the [...] ngi[...] f the [...] re [...] net, [...] from [...] year [...] eral is [...] E. R [...] ced at [...] in the [...] 6. [...] rats [...] 6. [...] 4d. [...] 05½ ex. [...] 87½ [...] 69½ [...] 94½ [...] 3.16 [...] week ending [...]—Total bullion, [...] public deposits, [...] deposits, £24,100,000; [...] securities, £19,200,000; [...] notes and gold, £12,400,000; [...] Bank's discount rate [...] per cent.

THE GREAT METROPOLIS IN THE DULL SEASON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 17.

DULNESS reigns over the land—over what is to us, at least, the land par excellence, the West End. The stragglers of the season have departed at last. Those who waited to be married on the quiet have had the knot tied, and are already hugging the chain matrimonial at some foreign watering place, and those who waited till the Parliamentary shop shutters were put up have packed their belongings and fled from the desolation of London out of season. Dulness, dust, and disorder have settled down upon us. Bills to let fill the windows of dismantled houses, the litter of packing has not yet been blown away from the front doors, disconsolate cats wander mournfully up and down, mewing for the traitorous mistress who has deserted them. London has become almost a city of the dead. The rush of country visitors, who, tempted by cheap excursions, come up to indulge in the mild dissipation of buying bargains, has not yet begun, though the beauty of the shop windows has passed away, and large placards announce the annual summer sales and the tremendous sacrifices the proprietors are prepared to make to those kind country people who will deign to patronise them. The accumulated rubbish of the season is temptingly hung up with the attractive notice that it has been reduced from five guineas to five and eleven pence three farthings, and apparently such a delightful spirit of philanthropy presides over the shop-keeping world that all we have to do is to ask and we shall receive. The streets are given over to the liberated victims of board school coercion, and wild with their newly-acquired freedom they indulge in defiant war whoops and unexpected sallies on the timid passers, turn the "wild cat" on railings, or make Catherine wheels of themselves on the 'bus routes, or resting on their laurels smoke cigarettes of a brand and manufacture quite special. From every corner rush troops of boys and girls with oyster shells who beseech us to remember what they call "the grottor," an institution we are not at all likely to forget, coming as it does upon us as an annual nightmare from which there is no escape but death or departure. The "grottor" business in itself does not seem a difficult one to conduct, as it is generally relegated to a dirty infant, who, while her assistants collect the funds, sits sadly in the midst of piled up oyster shells and broken crockery, like a small modern Marius amongst the ruins of Carthage. What is the beginning or the end of the "grottor" cult no one seems to know. When board schools close and society like the swallows fly away, the "grottor" season, with the lavender, comes in; and after a fitful life of three or four weeks is snuffed out like its own candle ends and tapers by the autumnal rain or blast.

* * *

But though the West End is deserted by its usual denizens, there are other parts of the great city where life is just as busy on a hot August day as in the fresh spring time. Whitechapel and Mile End are holding festival; and successions of delightful dissipations taking place at the People's Palace that make the brightness of West End children's "grottor" candles grow pale in comparison. In the Queen's Hall last week the Duchess of Albany opened the Picture Exhibition, which is undoubtedly one of the best that has been held at the East End, though St. Jude's Easter Picture Shows have always been remarkable. The palace of delights which Walter Besant foreshadowed in his story of "All Sorts and Conditions of Men" is being realised. Hundreds of the working people of the East End, whose days have hitherto been spent in toil without one bright pleasant hour, have now opened to them a place where they may sit and rest and listen to soft music on the great organ; or stroll about and look at the finest pictures. If so inclined, they may read papers and books in the fine octagonal library, or they may lounge in the refreshment room where coffee, cocoa and buns may be had while the Band of the Scots Guards plays inspiriting music. Then for the children there are penny shows and merry-go-rounds, carriages to swing in, or splendid chargers to ride. It made me sorry that I was not a child again to see the happy creatures mounting their wooden horses and riding away as full of hope and courage as if the championship of the world was to be fought and won with toy swords and wooden chargers.

* * *

The buildings of the Palace are in progress—the technical schools which adjoin the Queen's Hall being hurried on so as to be ready for the opening of the session in October. The programme of the classes for practical trades, science, art and design, music and women's classes for dress-making, cooking, millinery is already published, and the numbers of students is constantly on the increase, so that this great venture for the improvement of the masses and the amelioration of their social condition has passed from the ideal stage into the real.

* * *

To any one who has known the East End of London for years, the change since its colonization by the universities and the various philanthropic and religious societies is very apparent. There has been much done for its good, but there is always much more to do. In one of Walter Besant's books, "All in a Garden Fair," I think, he tells us how a young poet went out to study the people in the streets. I can imagine no better school to learn such lessons than Mile End and Stepney, and the study will not be monotonous or dreary; there is fun to be found everywhere if one has only a true sense of the humorous. The stall-holders and hucksters of cheap wares are delightful and the modern medicine man arrayed in his correct black suit and tall hat is an amazing spectacle. He stands on his counter, or on the seat of his gig if he is an itinerant vendor, surrounded by a gaping wondering crowd, and discourses in the most learned language on the human interior, its weakness and its diseases, aiding his speech by demonstrations on the blackboard of his ideas of the human mechanism, which, I need not say, are truly elementary and mostly wrong. Sometimes he is the happy possessor of a skull and a cartoon of the human figure showing all the muscles uncovered, which he has probably purchased from some moribund art school. In this case his genuineness is so proved that his nostrums go down without much trouble and one after another steps forward and takes and pays for a draught which, if it does not kill, certainly has not the power to cure. Next stall to the medicine man is a dealer in crockery, who offers things for any price you like, and next him again is the dealer in meat, who entreats you almost with tears in eyes to come and buy. "Come buy the rosy meat, come buy, come pull away and buy, come ladies buy," this is the burden of his song which sounds strange to unaccustomed ears, especially as the verb buy is pronounced more like a life-buoy, or that peculiar term that Irish women use in talking of their sons "their little buoi," than the correct word.

* * *

The predominance of Jewish names and Jewish faces is very remarkable. There are the Levis, Mordecais, Lazarus, and Eliases of Holy Land; there are the faces and features of the women of Jerusalem, and there is sound of the worst cockney English all around. The Anglo-Jew keeps the features of his race; but he loses a great deal of its grace. One old custom, however, is kept up by, at least, the young Hebrews of Mile End. They may forget the Sabbath Day, and lose their horror of swine's flesh; but they certainly retain their facility for rending their garments. I never saw in England such an utterly ragged crowd of children as those that stood in front of some wax work horror on what is called the "promenade." A good gust of wind could have swept every vestige of a garment off those children in five minutes.

* * *

The promenade at Mile End brings me back to the concerts at Covent Garden, which have begun again. Wednesday was the first classical evening, and the grand orchestra gave some excellent selections from Wagner, Reinecke, Beethoven and Schubert, and also accompanied Madame Frickenhaus in a pianoforte concerto by Schumann. Madame Frickenhaus has great power, and though the piano was somewhat lost in so large a hall, and with so many other instruments, one could know that she was a good mistress of the instrument. Madame Alwina Valleria sung "Angels ever bright and fair" with great variety of expression. Some parts were charming. But at times Madame has a very painful fault, which our old German singing master used in his broken English call over-roaring. I wished he had been there to say to Madame Valleria "I do entreat of you, my dear lady, not over-roar yourself." Signor Foli gave us a song from Gounod's "La Reine de Saba"

She alone charmeth my sadness;
At her feet willing I lay my power and my sceptre down—
I, a King! O what madness!
'Tis I who am the slave—'tis she who wears the crown!

It was splendidly sung, and his last note seemed so low in the scale that it could not have been produced from much higher than his patent boots. Miss Constance Haden's song of King Solomon's wooing is not quite so poetic, and it has not been set to oratorio music, but it is very fine all the same. Solomon Redivivus says to the Queen:—

We were a soft Amœba
In ages past and gone,
Ere you were Queen of Sheba
And I King Solomon.

Unconquered, undivided
We lived in happy sloth,
And all that you did I did,
One dinner nourished both.

Till you incurred the odium
Of fissure and divorce,
A severed pseudopodium
You strayed your lovely course.

Till from that soft Amœba,
In ages past and gone,
You've grown the Queen of Sheba
And I King Solomon.

The second part of the concert was miscellaneous the band of the Coldstream Guards taking part with the orchestra in a selection from Un Ballo in Maschera, and giving selections from Planquette, Gottschalk, Monsigny and Moir.

* * *

But the selections were so interminably long that most people had got quite sufficient in the first part and the most luxurious places became tiresome when one had to sit for hours. It is true one had the option of descending to the promenade, of refreshing at the buffet which has been painted to represent a Swiss mountain village, and where plump make-believe Swiss maidens serve Lager beer so charmingly that some people fancy it is the nectar of the gods. And their hair is of that unnatural gold that suggests Judson's gold paint more than the natural sunlit tint. And their voices are not those of the maidens who come from the mountain side. They remind one strangely of the neighbourhood of Fleet, Street within sound of the bells of Bow. On the whole I did not approve of them. Neither did I fancy the audience. There were there certainly all sorts and conditions of men from the heathen Chinee to the Celt. There were Jews and Gentiles, artists and workmen. There were musicians whose hair stood up after the fashion of the bold boy Stalwart Peter in the nursery rhymes, and musicians whose hair floated in love locks over their coat collars. And there were women of every variety. The musical woman with *pince nez* and an intense expression that seems to be the outcome of trying to read pages of difficult music off at sight. There were some very correct looking women who, as I heard remarked, were protected from all harm by the angel of their own unattractiveness. But there were too many young women who had come without the protection of any angel guardian, who perhaps had started in life and gone through it so far without the dimmest idea that they required such an appendage. I felt sorry for them. It is a pity to have a pretty face and a smart clever tongue and be an utter failure. We left before the concert was a third over. I do not know if it finished before midnight. The performers seemed in no hurry to get done, and the musicians and merry-makers were interested and amused. When we got into the Strand there was a wild commotion, for in the midst of cabs, carriages and busses the fire-engine came wildly along, scattering the multitude of people to each side and keeping its course without a moment's delay. It was on its way to a fire in the East End, where no lives were lost but that of a poor horse, which could not be rescued.

A DISCLAIMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having seen an advertisement in the local column of your paper of to-day that there is a complaint by a correspondent with respect to the irregularity of time in the Tower Clock put up for the use of the public at the Victoria Terminus, I have to state that the same is not under my supervision.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 6. CURSETJEE CAVASJEE,
G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker.

THE PROPOSED ZOO FOR BOMBAY.

WE have much pleasure in publishing a further list of gentlemen who have agreed to subscribe Rs. 150 in the event of the garden being started on the desired site, on the understanding that they become life members of the Bombay Natural History Society with the privilege of free entrance for themselves and two friends at all times to the zoological garden:—

	Rs.
Previously acknowledged	51,150
R. D. T.	150
Mr. W. S. Owen	150
Mr. Ardasir Nusserwanjee Modi	150
Mr. N. J. Sassoon	150
Mr. Maneckji M. Bhowanggree	150
Mr. W. M. Humphrey	150
Mr. Ardasir Nusserwanjee Modi	150
Sar Lashkar Saheb Bahadhur of Kolapur (Srimant Hanmantrao Gopalrao)	150
Lieut. D. Madhowrao (Hyderabad)	150
Mr. R. A. Lamb, C. S.	150
Mr. W. P. Symonds, C. S.	150
B. W.	150
Mrs. Lisboa	150
Dr. W. W. Henderson	150
Mr. W. S. Hexton	150
Mr. Nancy Peeroo Mahomed	150
L. A. F.	150
Mr. John H. Steel, A.V.D	150
E. H. A.	150
Total	53,850

It may be mentioned for the information of Rajas and other wealthy native gentlemen that a donation of Rs. 1,000 or upwards will constitute them "patrons" of the Society, and that cages, &c., to the value of the above sum will be called after the names of the donors.

AN UNFOUNDED ALLEGATION.

THE following Government Resolution has been published:—

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 6th September, 1888.

Translation of an article in the Bombay newspaper *Rajyabhakta*, dated 10th May 1888:—"Something unusual will happen in India in case tyrannical conduct such as that of Sir Lepel Griffin in Bhopal, Rewah and Indore, of the Resident in Hyderabad as exposed by the Hyderabad mining scandals, and of the Political Agents in Kathiawar and other places is allowed to continue unchecked. Krores of rupees have been taken away from the Nizam's Hyderabad and from Baroda at the time of the arrest of Malhar Rao. We have personally seen a bag containing Rs. 20,000 placed in the railway carriage of the Political Agent, Kathiawar, by a Raja. As Government does not take notice of the arbitrary conduct of Political Agents and Residents, they do not hesitate in taking bribes of lakhs of rupees and in doing injustice to the people. The results of this injustice are plunders and fighting. The present continued plunders in Kathiawar are fresh instances in point. A Parliamentary Committee has been appointed to enquire into the Hyderabad mining scandals, and the Native States in the Central Provinces being about to petition for the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the injustice done to them by the arbitrary conduct of the Political Agent, we say that it is necessary that a Royal Commission should be appointed to fix the powers of all the Native States and of the Political Agents. Until this is done the fire smouldering in India is not likely to be put out. The Home and the Indian Governments ought to seriously think of the matter."

Letter from the Secretary to Government to the editor of the *Rajyabhakta*, No. 3961, dated 9th June 1888—Enquiring who was the Political Agent and who was the Raja referred to in the above article, and what was the date of the transaction, and requesting a full account of the circumstances.

Reply from Mr. Kalidas Sakalchand, editor of the *Rajyabhakta*, dated 14th June 1888.—Stating that the Political Agent was the late Political Agent, Colonel Barton, and that the Raja was the late Thakor Sursingji of Palitana; and adding that the occurrence took place at the Grant Road Station on the occasion of Colonel Barton's return from Englandl, and that two persons, whose names he (Editor) does not know, witnessed the occurrence.

Further letter from the Secretary to Government, to the editor of the *Rajyabhakta*, No. 4660, dated 10th July—Inviting a fuller account of the circumstances, and enquiring how the editor was aware of the amount contained in the bag, and what directed his attention to it, and further requesting that the names of the two witnesses may be given.

Further letter from Mr. Kalidas Sakalchand, editor of the *Rajyabhakta*, dated 15th August 1888—"With reference to your letter, dated the 10th July 1888, I have the honour to state that nothing was mentioned in my paper, dated the 10th May 1888, which would lead one to think that the money in question was paid as a bribe. I have nothing to say further in the matter. If the Government wish to make any enquiry they may do so on the facts stated by me in my former letter, dated 14th June 1888."

RESOLUTION.—Government having instituted an enquiry into the specific allegations published by the *Rajyabhakta* on the 10th of May find it impossible to take action upon charges so vague and stale, the truth of which is on the face of them so improbable. The editor's letter, dated the 15th ultimo virtually amounts to a recantation of his specific accusation, and no further action need be taken in regard to it.

MAGIC ASTHMA CURE: Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.—I have recommended your specific as being a radical cure.—P. M. Oliveira. Your "Magic Cure" for Asthma has perfectly cured me of the complaint.—E. D'Costa. Your "Magic Cure" did me a great deal of good.—Mrs. Evans. Re. 1 and Rs. 1-12 per bottle. Sole Proprietors: COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.

CRICKET AT THE GYMKHANA.

POONA failed to put a strong team in the field for the return match yesterday, and in consequence suffered a crushing defeat by an innings and 47 runs. Bombay had a strong eleven, at least as strong as any that represented them this season, and their victory was well deserved. Talbot and Harvey were the only two of the visitors who seemed capable of upholding the reputation their Gymkhana has gained, and the utter collapse of their side was most unexpected. The bowling analysis of the Bombay men reads quite phenomenal; but their trundling in the second innings was not so successful, and enabled the visitors to make a more respectable display. There will be a scratch game to-day, instead of the return match, which has come to such an untimely end.

Poona won the toss, and went in at a quarter past eleven, Clowes and Twiss, being the first wickets, batting the bowling of Bruce and Clifton. After ten minutes' play, when 9 runs had been made, Twiss was bowled out by Bruce. (1 for 9.) Stockdale was next man; but was clean bowled with the first ball he received. Wilson now joined Clowes. The score was increased to 12, when Clowes was caught in the slips by Clifton, the ball bounding off the handle of his bat. (12-3-5.) Talbot filled the vacancy, but he lost his partner at once, as Wilson was caught by Bruce, into whose hand he played a loose ball from Clifton. Things looked fair for the Bombay eleven, as four wickets had now fallen for but twelve runs. Collings joined Talbot. Bad luck continued to dog Poona, as in the next over Talbot went out, having hit a ball from Bruce to leg, where he was well held by Read. (12-5-0.) Collings fell with the next ball, having been caught by Kennedy off a loose one from Bruce. The latter so far was responsible for five wickets for as many runs. Lascelles and Harvey were now together. The latter hit Clifton to leg and obtained the first two runs after seven maiden overs had been bowled in succession. Lascelles was disposed off by Clifton three overs later, when the score had reached 17. Walter now associated with Harvey, but he was out early, being caught by Vanderzee off Clifton; the eight wicket thus fell for 19 runs. Private Walker, the Poona groundman, was the next wicket. He was let off in the slips by Clifton, and in the next over Harvey was missed by Edyvean off a difficult chance. In the same turn Walker closed the innings by hitting his wicket. (9 for 21.) Harvey was not out with nine runs, the top score of the day and half the total, excluding three byes. One man was absent, and the innings closed at a quarter past twelve, having lasted an hour. The wicket was responsible for this, as it played very difficult, and all in favour of the bowlers.

At 12-20 Bombay went in for their first innings, Wilkins and Sangster batting Clowes and Stockdale. After very careful play for the first half hour Wilkins hit Clowes for three, and shortly after Sangster drove the same bowler to the off for four. At 19, which it had taken the greater part of an hour to make, Talbot relieved Clowes. Four runs were made during the over, when Sangster was clean bowled for a well played 13. (23-1-13.) Edyvean joined Wilkins. Just as the latter seemed set he fell to Stockdale, by whom he was clean bowled, having scored ten during the three-quarters of an hour he was at the wickets. (25-2-10.) Kennedy was the next man, and with Edyvean put some life into the game. The latter cut Talbot very prettily into the tent for 3, and Kennedy then hit the next ball to leg for 4. In Stockdale's turn Edyvean secured another 3 for a hit into the tent. Forty was telegraphed, but four runs later Kennedy cut Talbot into the hands of Twiss at point. (44-3-9.) Jervoise followed in. Edyvean secured another four from a pretty cut off Stockdale, which travelled on to the road near the Victoria Hotel. Jervoise followed this up with a three off Talbot, which brought 50 on the telegraph board. Edyvean after this secured a four and a three off Talbot and then a like amount off Stockdale, fourteen runs in four successive balls. A four for a hit by Edyvean again off Stockdale on to the main road behind the tent brought 70 up. At this stage of the game Lascelles relieved Stockdale. The last ball of the new man disposed of Jervoise, who returned it easily. (77-3-7.) Bailey now joined Edyvean, but the latter played a difficult ball from Lascelles into the wicket-keeper's hands and retired with 35 runs to his credit, having earned them with some good and judicious playing. His total included four 4's, four 3's, and two 2's. (80-5-35.) Young filled the vacancy. At a quarter to two there was an adjournment for tiffin with the score at 80 for 5 wickets. When play was resumed Bailey quickly brought 90 up. He had a short and merry innings however, as at 98 he was bowled by Talbot with a hard hit, 14 to his credit. (98-6-14.) Vanderzee joined Young, and during their partnership the century was signalled. Young was clean bowled by Lascelles, when the score had been increased by a couple of runs. Bruce was next man. Runs came into pretty freely, 110 being reached in a few minutes. Talbot then went off for Stockdale. Bruce cut the change into the slips for 3 and then shortly after drove Lascelles to the on for a like sum. In Lascelles' three overs eighteen runs were secured. Bruce played very freely, and hit the bowling all over the field, bringing 130 up in a short time. Clowes now came on again instead of Lascelles, but the batsman punished him as severely as the others. The runs continued to come in merrily, Bruce being the chief contributor; he was seemed content with nothing less than a three or a four for each stroke. At a quarter to four 150 was signalled. A magnificent hit to deep leg by Bruce off Stockdale procured him 6, all run out, amidst great applause and merriment, as Bruce was too fatigued to run, and required all the encouragement he could get from the tent to continue. This brought 160 up, and Talbot instead of Clowes. Vanderee succumbed to Talbot's first ball, and retired with 11 runs for his score. (162-8-11.) Twiss went on instead of Stockdale and Bruce drove him high into the deep field, where he was well caught by Wilson. He retired with a well-played and hard-hit 47 to his score, which included one 6, two 4's, seven 3's and four 2's and four singles. Clifton followed in; but he was clean bowled, and the innings closed for 162 runs at 4 o'clock.

With 142 runs to make Poona went in for their second venture at 4-15, Clowes and Twiss batting Clifton and Kennedy. Clowes scored a single off the last ball of Clifton's first over; but in Kennedy's second turn he was clean bowled. (1-1-1.) Stockdale followed in. When he had made five, a single and a four for a boundary hit to leg, he was caught at the wickets by Bailey off Clifton. (6-2-5.) Wilson succeeded to the wicket with the score at 17. Twiss was clean bowled by Kennedy. (17-3-4.) Talbot now joined Wilson, and at once opened his account with a nicely hit four to leg off Clifton, and brought 20 up on the board. Wilson was run out in attempting a third for a hit by his partner off Kennedy, Vanderzee smartly throwing the stumps down. (31-4-8.) Harvey filled the vacancy, and put a brighter complexion on the game. Ably assisting Talbot he brought the score quickly up to 40. Bruce now relieved Kennedy, but he failed to produce any effect. His first over was punished to the extent of 9 runs. Clifton went off for Edyvean, who was as severely dealt with. In Bruce's over Talbot hit him for a pretty four clean out of the boundary, and then followed this up with another clean drive beyond the tent for six. Sangster was now changed for Macbeth and Vanderzee relieved Edyvean. The new bowler was twice hit for three in his first over, and 70 was signalled. Shortly after this Talbot was run out in attempting a fourth run for a bye, the ball being smartly thrown at the wickets by Kennedy. The retiring player had scored 39 with some very good cricket. His total included one 6, four 4's, and three 3's, and a couple of 2's. (75-5-39.) Lascelles followed in, but was caught at the wickets by Bailey off Vanderzee. Eleven runs later Harvey was caught behind the wickets by Sangster fielding in the steps. Walter and the groundman were now together with the score at 92. Walter added two more runs, when Walker was bowled by Kennedy, the innings closing just at the call of time for 94 runs, the Poona Gymkhana thus being beaten by an innings and 47 runs. Cunningham was absent.

The score is as follows—

POONA.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
H Clowes, c Clifton, b Bruce	5	b Kennedy	1
J Twiss, b Bruce	4	b Kennedy	4
H Stockdale, b Bruce	0	c Bailey, b Clifton	5
F A Wilson, c Bruce, b Clifton	0	run out	8
H L Talbot, c Read, b Bruce	0	run out	39
G B Collings, c Kennedy, b Bruce	0	c Kennedy	12
A C Lascelles, b Clifton	0	c Bailey, b Vanderzee	0
Capt Harvey, not out	9	c Sangster, b Vanderzee	17
W Walter, c Vanderzee, b Clifton	0	not out	5
Pte Walker, hit wicket, Clifton	0	hit wicket, b Kennedy	0
P Cunninghan, absent		absent	
Extras	3	Extras	3
	21		94

BOMBAY.

First Innings.

A D Wilkins, b Stockdale	10
A Sangster, b Talbot	13
J Edyvean, c Harvey, b Lascelles	35
H Kennedy, c Twiss, b Talbot	9
Captain Jervoise, c and b Lascelles	7
W A Bailey, b Talbot	14
W Young, b Lascelles	5
H Vanderzee, b Talbot	11
J Bruce, c Wilson, b Twiss	47
H S Read not out	0
C N Clifton, b Talbot	0
Extras	11
Total	162

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

POONA—First Innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
J Bruce	48	8	7	5
C N Clifton	[illegible]	10	3	4

BOMBAY—First Innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
H Clowes	56	31	3	0
H Stockdale	96	46	10	1
H Talbot	68	43	5	5
A Lascelles	28	28	1	3
J Twiss	4	1	1	1

Second Innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
C N Clifton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
H Kennedy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J Bruce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J Edyvean	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A Sangster	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
H Vanderzee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE HANMANTRAO CASE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 7.

WHEN the proceedings were resumed this morning Mahadeo Kishu Kantikar, B.A., was recalled for cross-examination by Mr. Branson. Kantikar, who is the Secretary of the Poona Municipality, as was formerly stated, was the man who introduced Sindekar to Hanmantrao. He was glad to say he had not been suspended from his office since the revelations leading up to this case had been made. He had been told that no harm would befal him in the event of his making a statement, and he had accordingly told all he knew. He had not made conflicting statements; the first story he told was consistent with all he had said subsequently, and he was perfectly unaware when he assisted in the Sindekar negotiations that a secret inquiry was in progress. Mr. Pense had not told him so, and he was not in the habit of meeting with Mr. Pense. He denied that there had ever been any attempt to make him and Yadharao Sathe co-accused with Hanmantrao, and he did not tell him that he could only avoid that danger by making a statement. "Did you ever tell Hanmantrao what you had said in this statement?" asked Mr. Branson. "No; when Hanmantrao asked me what I had said I replied: You know best what I said." Such was witness's reply, and do what Mr. Branson would he could not induce witness to gainsay or moderate it. He told him neither more nor less. When Sindekar's brother went to see him he did not ask what was his business. He had heard him say he was going to see Hanmantrao and that to his mind conveyed sufficient information; the nature of his business was apparent. "You went with Sindekar to Hanmantrao's house?" "Yes." "For what purpose?" "To show him the house." "Then what necessity was there for you to go inside the house?" "Sindekar had not the acquaintance of Hanmantrao." Mr. Branson then read over the record of the examination-in-chief of witness and asked him in a word whether or not this was a correct record, not in the least endeavouring to make witness contradict himself by any intricate questions, a proceeding which Mr. Branson doubtless had his own reason for, but which struck the audience as somewhat strange. He then proceeded to interrogate witness as to what occurred subsequent to the visit. Witness said he had seen the petition Sindekar wrote, but had not been consulted as to its contents. Before the money was carried to the accused witness had seen it lying in bags on the carpet in Sathe's house, but he did not know the exact amount they contained. "I suppose you know," remarked Mr. Branson, "that giving bribes is an offence?" "Yes," was the reply. "Then why did you enter into it?" "I only introduced Sindekar to Hanmantrao." "But you agreed to receive money for payment to Hanmantrao for a corrupt purpose?" Mr. Branson continued. "That depends upon how you look at it." witness replied." "Oh, wait a bit," said Mr. Branson. But witness was determined to give his explanation, and hastened to add something when Mr. Branson asked: "Why did you do it?" "Because, he was my friend," was the reply. "And you don't mind committing an offence to oblige a friend." "Well," replied witness, now getting an opportunity to put in the explanation which had previously been prevented; "as I was saying it depends how you put the case. Sindekar was transferred for the purpose of getting money out of him: he paid something to get the transfer cancelled." "That is how you put it?" remarked Mr. Branson. "Yes." Then witness was re-examined, and in reply to Mr. Jardine, made a statement the purport of which was equivalent to a new charge against accused. Asked as to what led him to conclude when Sindekar's brother said he desired to see Hanmantrao that he wanted to see him for a corrupt purpose witness replied: "Because I had already had transactions with Hanmantrao." This statement naturally led to the question "What about?" to which witness replied: "About my own position." "Your own position?" "Yes; I wanted to obtain my rights." "And to do so you paid him money?" "Yes, I paid him some money." The confession aroused the flagging interest in the case and the murmers of the audience died away while every ear was strained to hear what further would transpire. However, all that witness added was that he had objected to go to Hanmantrao's house with Sindekar, saying he had had enough of Hanmantrao until Joshi said "Hanmantrao is anxious to see you so you must not say no." It was the recollection of his former communications with Hanmantrao which led him to make the inference he did when Sindekar's brother said he wanted to see the accused; the more so, as he had seen Sindekar's transfer gazetted. Agashi was next cross-examined, but his depositions contained nothing but a repetition of his original statements as to having conversed with Sindekar who told him of the negotiations and their progress. Yadharao Sathe who appeared able to speak good English stated that he would prefer to be re-examined in Marathi. He admitted that he was under suspension but that he did not know the reason. In the order for his suspension no reason was stated. He was suspended on the same day as Mr. Crawford was suspended. He admitted that he was sometimes called to Mr. Ommaney's office to give information. He made his first statement on the day after Mr. Crawford was brought back from Bombay. He did not make his statement in the hope of regaining the favour of Government. "Then what induced you to make a statement?" asked Mr. Branson. "I was sent for by Mr. Ommaney?" "Did he tell you, you need fear nothing?" "No." "Then you made it from a sense of duty, I suppose?" "Yes." He had visited accused while in gaol, accused sent for him; he got no special permission from anyone. He denied that he had advised him to make a statement against Mr. Crawford or that Hanmantrao had ever lent him money. These questions were directed with the object of proving the statements which accused had made in answer to the magistrate on the 20th ultimo. Witness admitted that Mr. Crawford had consulted him concerning Babaji Gangadhar Sathe, and that Mr. Crawford suspected Babaji. He could not account for this suspicion except that Babaji had been to see Mr. Nugent. Mr. Crawford had asked witness to tell him anything he might hear regarding Babaji's visit and what had transpired between them, witness said there were a number of *wattan* cases disposed of by Mr. Crawford about the end of June. He was not told to takes the *wattan* cases his house nor did he point out cases in which he considered Babaji personally interested at this time. But when at Mr. Crawford's bungalow he and Hanmantrao on one or two occasions had some conversation with reference to such cases. He denied having given information as to Babaji taking bribes; he never said Babaji had but Hanmantrao did. Some of the *wattan* cases were approved and some of them disapproved; but he could not say what was the effect. He had never heard of Babaji threatening Hanmantrao except that when there was a disagreement between Babaji and Hanmantrao, about a month, before his suspension Babaji said "If I get an opportunity I will get Hanmantrao put in jail." He did not know that Babaji Sathe was one of the persons who first gave information to Government, but he had read so in the papers. He had applied to be reinstated. He had laid all the facts before Government and asked that justice should be done. Re-examined witness said that Hanmantrao ought to have had nothing to do with the *wattan* cases, but he was in the habit of making suggestions which Mr. Crawford acted upon. Desmookh was then recalled and repeated having seen Hanmantrao with a copy of the Civil List with MS. annotations by Mr. Crawford and that he had seen accused prepare drafts of promotions and appointments of mamlatdars and others. He mentioned names in some of the cases and persisted in his statement made when originally examined.

The proceedings of this, the eleventh day, are fully reported below:—

Mr. Mahadeo Keshow Kantikar, B. A., Secretary, Poona Municipality, was the first witness who was cross-examined to-day. He said: I am a mamlatdar, but my services have been lent by Government to the Municipality. I am glad I am not suspended. I was told by Mr. Ommaney that nothing would happen to me if I made a statement. I made my statement about a day or two after the Commissioner was suspended. Before I went to Mr. Ommaney, I had not seen Mr. Pense or Mr. Bhimhoy. Sindekar did not tell me that he had made a statement. I was examined only once.

Did you or did you not in the first instance deny all knowledge of the case?

I did not. I did not at first make a different statement to what I made subsequently. Nobody was present, to my knowledge, when I was examined by Mr. Ommaney. I did not know in June that inquiries were actually going on about Mr. Crawford, nor had I heard any rumours regarding them. I was not in the habit of meeting Mr. Pense. But I had met him at Mrs. Sheppard's party, on the 10th July. I visited Hanmantrao when he was in jail.

Were you not sent there by Mr. Ommaney?

No, I was not sent there by Mr. Ommaney; but was sent for by Hanmantrao. Pitambar Joshi came to me for the purpose.

Didn't you ask the accused to make a statement against Mr. Crawford?

No, I did not. I think I saw the accused in jail a day or two before he was released on bail. I went to him at night.

Didn't you tell him that Balaji Gangadhar Sathe had tried to make you and Yadowrao Sathe co-accused with Hanmantrao?

No; and I did not tell him that I was only able to avoid the danger by making a statement. I [illegible] statement [illegible] Hanmantrao. I did not tell Hanmantrao that I had said, "but you know best what I have said." I did not tell him that I would send Yadowrao to see him the next day. I saw Yadowrao between the date of the suspension of the Commissioner and the day I was examined [illegible] Yadowrao [illegible] no one had asked [illegible] making a statement [illegible] talked about the case [illegible] speak to Yadowrao or any [illegible] friend [illegible]

[illegible] and given it to Yadowrao to get the money. I inquired whether he had delivered the money to Hanmantrao. I did not tell Yadowrao what the money was for; he knew all about it. Sindekar's brother had brought to me a letter of introduction. I had no conversation with him when he delivered me the letter. The letter stated that the bearer was his (Sindekar's) brother, that he had got some business in Poona and wanted to see Hanmantrao.

Didn't it occur to you to ask what was the object of making this communication to you? No.

Was there any request to assist the bearer of the letter? No, there was no request for any assistance of any sort, and he did not ask me for any assistance.

Were you not curious to know why this silent messenger who had some business in Poona was sent to you? I did not think it necessary to inquire; but I could understand the nature of the business.

Then didn't it strike you as strange that this gratuitous information should be given to you? No Sindekar's brother remained with me just for a minute or two, and then went away. I did not tell anybody that I had received this information, and I did not afterwards say anything to Sindekar about his brother's visit. But I might have mentioned it to him. I did not ask Sindekar, when he came to see me, why he had sent that letter. Sindekar put up with me when he came here, and after supper he told me that he wanted to see Hanmantrao. I said it was too late now. The next day I went with him to Hanmantrao.

Why did you accompany him? To show him Hanmantrao's house.

Having shown him the house, why did not you return? I went inside Hanmantrao's house with Sindekar. It was a voluntary act on my part. I don't remember whether he asked me to go in or not.

Before you went to Hanmantrao's house, did Sindekar tell you what he was going there for? No.

Did Hanmantrao take any exception to your being present at the interview? No.

Then he allowed you to be there as a possible witness against him? (A laugh.) Well, I don't know that, but it is a fact that I was allowed to be present at the interview. Sindekar did not consult me about the petition he was going to make, but showed me the draft. The next day I asked Sindekar where the money had come from which was brought by Agashe. I saw the money lying before Sindekar. I don't remember whether the money was in a heap on the carpet or in a bag. I did not ask Sindekar how much money it was. I did not even find out how much it was. I did not ask him why the money was sent to him. I did not ask him how he was going to pay Rs. 2,000.

I suppose you know that giving bribes is an offence? I do.

Then why did you consent to be a party? Did you agree to receive Rs. 1,000 from Sindekar and pay it to Hanmantrao for corrupt purposes? Yes.

Why did you do that? Because Sindekar was my friend.

Then you don't mind committing an offence for a friend. (A laugh.) You don't put the case as I would put it. Sindekar was transferred in order to get something out of him, and I thought that if he paid something, his transfer would be cancelled.

Why did you not pay the money yourself as you had agreed to do? Yadowrao came to me and asked me if I had received any money from Sindekar. I said "yes, I have received this intimation, take it."

Re-examined by Mr. Jardine: I had known Hanmantrao before Sindekar's brother came to me with the letter.

Had you yourself had any transaction before with Hanmantrao in which he had acted as a medium? Yes.

Mr. Branson objected to the question, but the Magistrate overruled the objection.

What was the nature of the transaction you had with Hanmantrao? I had to seek his help; and that was prior to the occasion on which I had accompanied Sindekar to Hanmantrao's house.

What did you seek his help for? From obtaining my rights.

And for that purpose you have paid money to Hanmantrao? Yes.

Before I got Sindekar's letter, I had seen that he was transferred from Chandoor to Jowlee, and when I found that he or his brother wanted to see Hanmantrao, I inferred the nature of the business. One morning Joshi came to me and asked me to accompany him to the jail to see Hanmantrao. I was not willing to go, and I told Joshi that I had had enough of Hanmantrao. Joshi said Hanmantrao was very anxious to see me, and that I must not say no. I said I had no time that morning to go with him to Hanmantrao, and requested him to see me in the evening. About 9 p.m. Joshi came to me. I then went with him to the jail to see Hanmantrao. I and Hanmantrao had some conversation about bail and sureties. Then he asked, "Have you made your statement in connection with Sindekar's case?" I said "yes." He asked why I had made it. I replied "I am a Government servant and must do what I think proper." Then he said, "Your evidence must be against me." I replied I was very sorry for it, but there was no help. He then asked what he should do, and I told him to do what he thought best.

You and Hanmantrao have been friends? Well, I said him now and then. There is no ground for suggesting that I have any motive for wishing to do harm to Hanmantrao.

By the Magistrate: Joshi was present at the interview, and heard everything which transpired. The appointment I got with Hanmantrao's help was that of fourth grade mamlatdar.

Narayen Bikaji Agashi was next cross-examined: He had made a statement with reference to this case one Monday evening about a month ago, after Mr. Crawford had been suspended. No one was present when he made the statement except Mr. Ommaney. He was employed in the Commissioner's office in Mr. Robertson's time having been recommended by Colonel Wise.

Was it not through the influence of Mr. Pense?—Yes.

Witnessed further denied that he had introduced Joshi to Hanmantrao. He added "when Narayen came back to me and said Hanmantrao wanted Rs. 2,000. I said gigve it or go away. He heard his brother say he was prepared to pay; and witness said: "Do as you think fit." If Narayen had said it first occurred him to offer Rs. 2,000 at the second interview, he could not say what he was speaking was untrue, as he had kept no memoranda of what occurred; he merely told the court what his brother had said to him. He did not tell Balkrishna Govind Sindikar the result of the interviews, but asked him the reason of his visit, and learned from him that he had come on the same business. The money which arrived from Barsi was all in cash.

Re-examined: Before he was employed in the Commissioner's office he was a clerk in the office of the Railway Superintendent, Col. Portman. Colonel Wise was his predecessor, and witness was employed under him. When Colonel Wise retired he was a clerk in the railway office, and Col Wise recomended him for promotion. He was at Bhosawal as inspectors clerk, and Narayen Govind was coaching clerk there at the same time. They lived in the same house. Narayen spoke to him of his interviews with Hanmantrao on two occasions. Narayen told him he had hoondies for Rs. 1,000, but that the business could not be done for that sum, and that as his brother's health was concerned he must make up his mind to make a higher offer. The next day Narayen said he had been to Hamantrao, and he would not take less than Rs. 2,000. He also said he had offered Rs. 1,500, but it was not enough, and he was going to return to his home.

Yadowrao Krishna Sathe, a clerk in the Commissioner's Office, being next cross-examined, said he was at present under suspension. He was not going constantly to the Commissioner's office now. He was going to Mr. Commaney whenever he was called. He did not know why he was suspended, no reason having been stated in the order of suspension. He was suspended on the same day as Mr. Crawford. He made his statement after Mr. Crawford was brought down from Bombay. Before he made the statement he was not told by Mr. Ommaney that no harm would be done to him if he made it.

Didn't you hope by making a statement to regain the favour of Government? No.

Then what induced you to make the statement? I made it because I was sent for by Mr. Ommaney for the purpose. I made it from a sense of duty.

Witness continued: He knew what the sum of Rs. 1,000 was paid for to Hanmantrao on behalf of Sindekar. He visited the accused in jail on the latter sending for him. He did not ask Hanmantrao to make a statement against Mr. Crawford. He did not advise him to make any kind of statement. He did not advise him to write a note to Mr. Ommaney asking for an interview. Hanmantrao had never lent money to the witness. On the 22nd June he went to Hanmantrao as usual. Hanmantrao had not asked him to bring the money.

Then why did you take the trouble to carry the money yourself?

Witness replied that he had done so at Kantikar's request. On Saturday, the 23rd June, he went to Hanmantrao on his way to office, and told him he had received an intimation from Kantikar, of the arrival of the packet, and that he was going to the post office to take delivery of it. Then Hanmantrao said if the packet contained notes of high value, they should be changed for notes of smaller value. Witness did not ask him why he wanted notes of smaller value. No one was present when he paid the money to Hanmantrao. He did not ask him for any receipt or acknowledgment to be shown to Kantikar.

Were you not consulted by Mr. Crawford about one Balaji Gangadhar Sathe in his office? Yes.

Is it not that this Sathe has a good deal to do with *wattan* cases? Yes.

Don't you know that Mr. Crawford had reasons to suspect him? I know that Mr. Crawford suspected him.

Didn't Mr. Crawford ask you to give him any information you had relating to affairs in the office? Once he did make some inquiry of me.

Was it not with reference to suspicions which Mr. Crawford had of Sathe? I don't know. Mr. Crawford was informed that Sathe had been to see Mr. Nugent, and he asked me to tell him anything I might hear of what had transpired between them.

You say that was the only time that Mr. Crawford made inquiries of you about Balaji Gangadhar Sathe? Yes.

A number of *wattan* cases were disposed of by Mr. Crawford towards the end of June? Yes.

Were you directed by Mr. Crawford to bring the cases that were ready to his house? No.

Did Mr. Crawford give you any instructions about these *wattan* cases that were disposed of? The drafts that had been prepared by Mr. [illegible] by Mr. Crawford were given [illegible]

Did you and Hanmantrao point out to Mr. Crawford cases in which Sathe was supposed to be personally interested? [illegible]

When then? [illegible]

[illegible] reference to such cases? No. I simply answered what questions he put to me.

But did those answers relate to Sathe's corruption? I answered Mr. Crawford's questions about Mr. Sathe's alleged corruption.

But did you not point out cases in which Sathe was said to have taken bribes? I did not.

But Hanmantrao did? Yes.

Didn't you give information which supplemented that given by Hanmantrao? I said nothing more than that I also had heard the same thing.

What was done by Mr. Crawford with reference to drafts prepared by Mr. Sathe? Some of the drafts were approved of and signed by Mr. Crawford, and the rest were disapproved of.

Most of these cases were disapproved of? Yes.

Wasn't it because Mr. Crawford suspected Mr. Sathe of being corrupt? I can't say.

Are you, or are you not aware, of Babaji Gangadar Sathe having held out a threat against Hanmantrao?—There was a disagreement between Sathe and Hanmantrao, about a month before Mr. Crawford's suspension. Sathe told me one evening when I was at his house, if I got an opportunity, I would get Hanmantrao into jail.

Do you know if he said the same sort of thing to Mr. Pense? I don't know.

Now this Sathe was one of the first who gave information to Government? Personally, I don't know, but I have read something to that effect in the newspapers.

Have you applied to be reinstated? Yes, I have made a petition setting forth my case, and praying that justice might be done to me.

When did you send in this application? About a fortnight ago.

Re-examined: Was Hanmantrao constantly at Mr. Crawford's bungalow or office? He came to the office three or four times, but he was often at [illegible] Crawford's bungalow.

Had Hanmantrao anything to do in connection with the disposal of *wattan* cases? Hanmantrao made suggestions in the disposal of these cases.

Was Hanmantrao at the bungalow in June last when most of these cases were disposed of? Yes.

What had Hanmantrao to do with the cases? The practice was that Hanmantrao saw all the papers which came from the office, and then placed them before the Saheb.

You knew Hanmantrao very well? Yes, I have known him well for a year.

Did you go to Hanmantrao every day? [illegible] daily. I had to ask him about the work. Pitambar Joshi asked me to go and see Hanmantrao in jail. Joshi went with me. At the jail door I saw Venkatrao Deshpande and Nursingrao. Joshi, Venkatrao, and Nursingrao were present at the interview with Hanmantrao. Hanmantrao asked me if I had made a statement. I said I had told what was true to Mr. Ommaney. Hanmantrao asked me what I had told him in the case of Sindekar against Mr. Crawford. I said that I had told him all about my getting the money from the post office. Hanmantrao asked me what he was now to do. I told him that my position was quite different from his; that I was only a witness, and that he had better consult a vakil and his relations about his own case.

Venayek Govind Deshmukh, being cross-examined by Mr. Branson, said he had come to Poona in consequence of a telegram sent to the Collector of Ahmednagar about the 22nd of July. He made a statement on the very day he came to Poona. He was asked to tell the truth. At first he was not told that no harm would come to him, if he made a statement. After he had made the statement he was told that as he had told the whole truth he need be in no fear of his prospects being marred. Mr. Ommaney had told him that. He had told Mr. Ommaney that on one or two occasions he had seen Hanmantrao prepare drafts of appointments and submit them to the Saheb for signature. Witness said he had seen Bhidew Gopal's appointment as malatdar. Ganesh Balal Mulekar's appointment as second grade mamlatdar and Ramchandar Gopal's appointmen as mamlatdar of Sholapore so made by Mr. Crawford. Witness added that the three persons named went to Hanmantrao through him, and he offered to accommodate them temporarily with money for the purpose. He never mentioned this before when he made a statement to Mr. Ommaney. In the first case Rs. 1000 was paid, and then a similar amount in the second case, which was about the same time Rs. 700 was paid and in the third case, in October 1886, Rs. 2,600.

Mr. Jardine said he would not have referred to these matters, but that they were brought out in cross-examination, and he did not propose to ask any further questions concerning them.

Mr. Branson hoped to finish the cross-examination to-morrow.

PROGRESS IN JEYPORE.

THE following is the speech made by Colonel Walter in proposing the health of the Maharajah of Jeypore on the occasion of his being invested with the K. G. C. S. I.:—

I rise to ask you to join me in drinking the health of our host, the Maharaja. Yesterday in Durbar I congratulated his Highness on his new honour, and wished him very many happy returns of the day. The 28th anniversary of his Highness' birth will, I fancy, be a day long to be remembered by all who were witnesses of yesterday's ceremony; and here I would wish to thank your Highness and all concerned for the completeness of the arrangements which [illegible] much to make the imposing ceremony a [illegible] feel sure that in having attained the dignity of Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India the Maharaja [illegible] that he has reached the [illegible] honours or rewards [illegible] has passed when rulers of States [illegible] their responsibilities [illegible] pleasure. However [illegible] may be—and in this [illegible] I think [illegible] may be congratulated [illegible] of gentlemen well fitted [illegible] you in the responsible duties of government [illegible] I say, however good these gentlemen may be, the Government of India look to the Chief of the State as the responsible ruler; and in order that a chief may assure himself that justice is meted out to all, and that every effort is made to benefit those under his sway, the masterhand and watchful eye of the ruler are ever necessary. There are higher honours and greater rewards to be gained than even that which your Highness has so lately received. The highest of all honours is that of being known as a faithful and just ruler; and the greatest of all rewards the consciousness, the inner self-consciousness, as years roll by and birthday follows birthday, of duties well performed and responsibilities loyally met and honestly discharged.

To turn to another topic. I wish to mention what is perhaps not known to all, namely, that his Highness not long ago presented the Countess of Dufferin's Fund the princely sum of one lakh of rupees. The right expenditure of wealth is one of the most important duties of those who possess it, and I am sure that all will agree that your Highness could not have bestowed this large sum on a more worthy institution. The Countess of Dufferin has set us all an example of duty well-performed. Her Excellency on arrival in India resolved to use her utmost efforts for the amelioration of the women of this country. No more noble object, no more charitable duty could have been undertaken; and now that her Excellency is so soon leaving us, it behoves all—prince, noble, or whatever his position in life may be—to use their best efforts to see that the work so nobly set on foot by her Excellency shall prove a real and lasting success. Your Highness, following the example of your honoured predecessor, has done much by the establishment of hospitals and dispensaries to alleviate the sufferings of the people; but to meet the wants of those for whom the Countess of Dufferin has been so generously working special arrangements and a more delicate organization are necessary, and I sincerely hope that your Highness will encourage to the utmost of your power the introduction of such arrangements in Jeypore.

One more topic before I sit down. I am desirous of publicly thanking your Highness, and with your Highness all the Chiefs of Rajputana, for the social reforms introduced by the Committee which assembled at Ajmere in March last. Your Highness is aware that the rules then inaugurated and the steps taken for curtailing marriage and other expenses were most cordially approved by the Government of India, and I may say that I recently received a letter from his Excellency Lord Dufferin, in which he spoke of the reforms in terms of genuine approbation, and they have also met with unanimous commendation from all parts of India; whilst the example set by the Rajputs of Rajputana has been proclaimed as one that should be followed in every Province. In that august assemblage the House of Lords, the measure was spoken of in terms of the highest praise.

Well, your Highness, with a project that was met with such encomiums, such praise not only in India but in England, a project set on foot by the Rajputs of Rajputana themselves, it is necessary that everyone interested in the scheme—and who in Rajputana is not?—should take care that the tree so successfully planted should be carefully nurtured and tended so that it may bring forth fruit abundantly. I have no fear that the rules will not be cordially accepted by the higher class of nobles, for they know full well their advantages. My only doubt is that the smaller nobles and poorer classes of Rajputs may at first hesitate to bring what they may consider discredit on themselves by a too rigid adherence to the rules; but if the matter be thoroughly and clearly explained to them and extravagant expenditure strictly forbidden, the benefits which must accrue will make themselves plain to all, and the rules will work without friction. It behoves your Highness, even more than any other chief, to use your influence, as I gladly acknowledge that you have done, towards the [illegible] good work; for it was an ancestor of your own, the great Jey Singh, the founder of this beautiful city, who made the first attempt to [illegible] down the expenditure on marriages amongst Rajputs [illegible] past has been a curse [illegible] nothing but blessings [illegible] It has been remarked to me on several occasions lately that it would be well to have another meeting of the same delegates who assembled last March in order that stock may be taken of what has already been done, and any changes or alterations that may suggest themselves [illegible] I do not know whether the time has yet arrived [illegible] meeting. I must leave this to your Highness and the other Chiefs of Rajputana [illegible] meeting be [illegible] I need hardly say that assistance will be most readily and cordially given.

A CARD.—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY

[illegible] is announced in the [illegible] of a valuable remedy for [illegible] physical exhaustion, and [illegible] The discovery was made by a [illegible] Mexico; it saved him from a [illegible] decay. The Rev. [illegible] Hanson, Shrewsbury [illegible] will send the prescription, free [illegible] envelope. [illegible]

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SPORTING NOTES.

(*From the Asian, September 4.*)

The prospects of the Poona open meeting are looking livelier daily; all the racing stables that have entered have now arrived, Bowen's and Dignum's strings being the last to put in an appearance. All the horses are now doing strong work. The weather has cleared up and the break will probably continue over the race meeting. There is a prospect of twenty horses starting for the Derby, which will be perhaps the largest field ever started in India. Visitors for the race meeting are flocking in. There are already some well-known Calcutta faces to be met on the course during work hours, and it is expected that some other leading members of the Calcutta Turf Club will be present for the race meeting.

The Bancoora, which arrived in Calcutta last week, took nearly 200 horses, the property of Mr. Madden, to Madras, where they were landed in the shortest time on record. She only brought six horses to Calcutta, and amongst these was Mr. Weekes' Knightsbridge which was landed in good condition. Mr. Weekes himself is not expected to arrive till about the end of November.

The New Zealanders appear determined to make an effort to establish a market for their horses in Calcutta, and the New Zealand Stud Company will shortly send a consignment of good quality, which will come up under the charge of a Mr. Daly, who was at one time an officer in the British Army.

Our London correspondent mentions that the fate which attended most plungers has at last befallen the "Jubilee Juggins," whose real name is Mr. Benzon. The *Licensed Victuallers' Gazette* says in its sporting gossip that Ernest Benson, of 172, New Bond-street, had executed a bill of sale on July 26 last to Alexander Sargent Cochrane, bill discounter, of 4, Waterloo-place, S. W., for £10,000, upon seventeen race horses. It appears that the "Jubilee Juggins" was indebted to Mr. Cochrane in £7,575 odd, and in consideration of a further advance of £2,425 agreed to secure the principal sum of £10,000 and interest at 60 per cent. per annum. We presume this bit of "ready" was given a chance at once, and it also went where the Benzonian brass had previously vanished. Fourteen hundred pounds on the wrong side was his settling—or rather lack of settling—last Monday week. After all the bookmakers would only bet "ready" with the plunger, and "stook" as he might, the "nodding" note was not opened. It is reckoned that since Mr. Benson came in for his coin it has "vanished" at the average rate of a thousand a day. Of course it's the pace that kills."

A great deal has been said and written lately about the performance of the well-known driver J. Selwyn in taking his coach from the White Horse Cellar in Piccadilly to the ship at Brighton and back within eight hours, but a writer in the *Licensed Victuallers' Gazette* shows that a much greater feat was performed in New South Wales so long ago as 1844:—On the 21st of December, 1844, Mr. Lewis Alexander undertook, for a bet of £20 a-side, to drive "The Age" coach from the Royal Hotel in Sydney, N. S. W., to the White Horse Cellar Hotel at Paramatta—a distance, as the road then was, of sixteen miles—in sixty-five minutes, he (Alexander) not being allowed any other horses for the performance of the match than those which ordinarily worked the coach. Road, as we understand it, there was not. What did duty for the same was simply a worn track across country. In dry weather it was all hard ruts; in wet it was a slough. When the weather was half-and-half then the "road" was "a caution." Although the amount for which the match was made was not large, there were very heavy sums depending upon the issue in wagers. Time was the favourite with the majority of local sportsmen, the odds varying from 6 to 4 to 2 to 1 on the "scythe-bearer." Alexander started from the door of the Royal at 10 a.m., sharp, having for passengers the two umpires, the stakeholder and the referee inside, and three others outside. The distance from Sydney to the Governor Gipp's Arms, where he changed horses, and which, on that old "track," was eight and a-half miles, was done in twenty-nine and a-half minutes, including a slight delay in consequence of one of the leaders' traces getting unhooked in going down Taverner's-hill. The operation of changing horses occupied four and a-half minutes, when Alexander again got away and made the pace so good that opposite Mr. Blaxland's gate at Newington the off-side leader got blown, and was obliged to be taken off, which entailed a further delay. Nothing daunted, however, by this unlucky mishap, the plucky Alexander proceeded with a unicorn team. When through the toll-bar going into Paramatta another unlooked-for obstacle presented itself; a late honourable Member of the Legislature was occupied in ploughing his fields on each side of the road with a team of bullocks, and in order to save trouble, had ploughed *straight across the road* from one field to the other. This, of course, compelled Alexander to walk his horses through the soft ground. Setting his team going again, however, immediately he was clear of this last impediment, he rattled up to the door of the White Horse Cellars in exactly fifty-nine and a half minutes from the time of starting, thereby winning the match and all wagers. Great numbers of persons mustered on the Paramatta road to see the commencement of the match, but very few went the whole way through, it being too rough. An objection was at first raised to the payment of the stakes, on the ground of only three horses having been driven [illegible] to Paramatta, but as the articles only specified that [illegible] there within the time [illegible] view, too, to the settle- [illegible] distance, the ground [illegible] local surveyor, Mr. [illegible] teen miles and one [illegible]

[illegible] mentions the following [illegible] in 1846:—In October, [illegible] geles, California, was [illegible] American sailors and [illegible] Lieutenant Gillespie. [illegible] rose in revolt, and [illegible] of the place. His only chance of [illegible] of himself and his command was to communicate with Commodore Stockton, then at San Francisco, with all possible despatch, for the latter to bring the squadron abreast of the town. One of the marines was a Yorkshireman, who was the scapegrace son of a gentleman farmer in the North Riding, and had, in former days, often ridden to hounds. He volunteered to act as courier. Gillespie wrote, "Believe what the bearer tells you" on the paper of a cigarette, rolled it up and concealed it in a bundle of those paper cigars. The messenger was mounted on a Mexican mustang, and intructed to *steal* a change when he wanted one. He accomplished the distance—six hundred and thirty miles—in four days and seven hours, resting but a few hours on the way. He used eighteen horses, and successfully managed to communicate with the American Commodore, who set sail with the squadron and arrived in the nick of time to prevent Gillespie and his men from being cut off by the enemy.

The superiority of the English racer to the Arabian is now admitted by all except a few weak-minded enthusiasts like Mr. Wilfrid Blunt. Time after time has it been proved, both in England and in India, that the finest Arabian has no chance of beating even a fourth-rate English-bred horse, no matter at what difference in the weights. This was strikingly shown in the case of the most remarkable Arabian that ever ran against an English horse in India—when Easterhazy was matched against Recruit, the former belonging to the late Mr. Majoribanks, and the latter to the late gallant Major-General Gilbert, who so highly distinguished himself in the victorious campaign against the Sikhs. Mr. Majoribanks had originally caused to be imported from Epsom The Laurel mare at great expense, who was to have been, conditionally as to weight carried, matched against Recruit; but the vessel that conveyed her from the shores of Britain to India was wrecked off Saugor Island, and Mr. Majoribanks' hope were blighted by a misadventure. Nevertheless he determined to show against the Newmarket horse, and purchased, at an enormous price, from Ibrahim Pasha, the highest blood that could be procured from Arabia in Easterhazy. The horse was landed at Bussorah, and arrived safely in Calcutta. The match came off on the Calcutta race-course, eight pounds being given to the native of the East. The weights were 11st. and 10st, 6lbs., distance one mile and three-quarters round, the course being oval. A jockey named Frank Frost rode Recruit, whilst Easterhazy was steered by an amateur. Recruit won by a length. Upon a second occasion Easterhazy challenged his opponent under an understanding that the latter should give him a stone. This was agreed upon, the race was run over the same ground and Recruit came in a winner by half a length.

In a mediæval work, entitled "The Boke of St. Albans," one of the first ever printed in this country, occurs the following estimate of what our ancestors considered the perfection of a good horse. We modernise the spelling to render the passage more intelligible:—A good horse should have fifteen properties and conditions. That is to wit—three of a man, three of a woman, three of a fox, three of a hare, and three of an ass—

Of a man—bold, proud and hardy.
Of a woman—fair-breasted, fair of hair, and easy to lip upon.
Of a fox—a fair tail, short ears, and a good trot.
Of a hare—a great eye, a dry head, and well running.
Of an ass—a big chin, a flat leg, and a good hough."

One of those astonishing and daring acts of horsemanship which tax the power of human endurance to the utmost took place May 2, 1858, over the Pioneer Racecourse, San Francisco, when John Powers rode one hundred and fifty miles *right off in six hours, forty-three minutes, and thirty-one seconds.* Powers had backed himself, for a bet of 5,000 dollars, to do the distance inside eight hours, the backer of time being Mr. J. M. Daniels, the proprietor of the course. He (Powers) was to ride on Californian mustangs, and to use as many of them as he desired. By the terms of the articles Powers could make as many changes and stoppages as he desired, so that he performed the match in the time allotted him. There was an immense concourse of spectators present throughout the entire day, over eight thousand persons paid at the gate, the admission being one dollar a head, which may afford some idea as to the deep interest the community took in the match. The first mile of the one hundred and fifty was commenced at precisely nine o'clock a.m., and Powers finished the match, riding one mile over [illegible] three and four o'clock p.m. [illegible] his [illegible] 3min. 18secs., and his last [illegible] miles took 27 minutes [illegible] last ten [illegible] min. 8secs. His [illegible] hundred [illegible] ninety-fourth [illegible] 2min. 15sec [illegible] min. 24secs. [illegible] mustangs during [illegible] match. All [illegible] wild mustang bred [illegible] grass-fed, [illegible] by the lasso as wanted, without [illegible] and had never seen the in[illegible] of [illegible]

ALL those who appreciate [illegible] trity of the Mouth, and a Breat[illegible] Kemp & CO.'s FLORAL MOU[illegible] s both a perfect dentifrice and [illegible] delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bott[illegible]

BENGAL.

A Dangerous Mistake.—On Sunday last, the police received information that Mrs. Rust, the wife of Mr. W. Rust, travelling agent in the employ of the Great Eastern Hotel, had swallowed some poison by mistake. It had been arranged that Mrs. Rust was to meet her husband at the Howrah station. Early that morning Mrs. Rust, previous to leaving for Howrah, thought she would take some steel drops, which she was in the habit of taking. In the dark she took a phial of iodine, and drank a portion before she discovered the mistake. Dr. Wallace was immediately sent for and prescribed restoratives, and subsequently Dr. Coates was called in. Mrs. Rust is still under medical treatment.—*Indian Daily News.*

Malicious Prosecution.—A plaint has been filed in the Calcutta High Court, on behalf of one Choonee Lall against Ram Chunder Singh, charging the defendant with malicious prosecution, and claiming damages to the amount of Rs. 20,000. The case arose out of a recent Police Court prosecution, wherein the defendant charged the plaintiff, a merchant carrying on considerable business in Calcutta, with the theft of some empty boxes, valued at Rs. 70, or thereabouts. The case was dismissed. Upon this, Choonee Lall instituted the present proceedings.

BURMA.

Mr. Dave Carson in Court.—A Rangoon paper reports some proceedings against Mr. Dave Carson for the non-payment of two Gharri fares, Rs. 3-10 and Rs. 15-10 respectively. Mr. Carson denied all knowledge of having used either of the gharries, and said he had paid large sums of money to gharry-wallahs ever since he had arrived in Burma. There was a clique of gharry-wallahs who had combined to extort money from him because he was a stranger, and frequently used their conveyances in the course of his business, and they not only had used this means for the purposes of extortion, but to seriously annoy him. He had paid the 1st complainant, if he remembered correctly, Rs. 2 for seven hours' work. Complainant on oath stated that Mr. Carson had used his gharry for nine hours, and when he asked for payment, Mr. Carson threw a glass of liquor at him. When asked by the Court if this were true, Mr. Carson replied, "certainly not, I know a better way of getting rid of liquor" (laughter). Mr. Carson then called "Spider," a boy at Evershed's Hotel, but the Court decided the Court crier could not call a boy of that name; he must be called by his Tamil designation. "Spider was, however, found at last, but he failed to recognize the 1st complainant as the gharry-wallah whom Mr. Carson paid. In this case, Mr. Carson was ordered to pay Rs. 3-10 and 1-8 costs, or Rs. 5-2 altogether. Mr. Carson drew attention to the fact that on the summons he received the amount claimed by the gharrywalla was only Rs. 3-8. His Worship said that must be a clerical error in the clerk's office. Mr. Carson replied the clerks shouldn't make errors—he had made none. In the 2nd case, the gharry-walla claimed for 38 hours. Mr. Carson said these men had a wonderful way of making "time fares." As an example, one gharry-wallah had brought him to the Honorable Court that morning *via* the Assembly Rooms, which might be the shortest way—if he were wrong some one might correct him. The gharry-wallah said he had brought Mr. Carson a handkerchief and a fan which he had left in his gharry, and asked him for payment, when Mr. Carson told him to call on Monday. His Worship found for the 2nd complainant, with Rs. 15-10 original fare claimed and Rs 1-3 costs, making Rs. 17-2. Mr. Carson said that was *another* mistake of the Honorable Court, concerning which he should have to refer the proceedings to his fried, Sir Charles Paul, the Advocate-General.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Sept. 10.—Cricket: North *vs.* South, at Poona.
Fourth Criminal Sessions.
Poona Polo Tournament.
" 11.—Cricket: North *vs.* South, at Poona.
Fourth Criminal Sessions.
" 12.—Cricket: North *vs.* South, at Poona.
Town Council Meeting.
Fourth Criminal Sessions.
" 13.—Municipal Corporation.
Fourth Criminal Sessions.
" 15.—Legislative Council, Poona.
" 17.—Taboot Day.
Parsee New Year's Day.
" 18.—Fine Arts Exhibition, Poona.
" 19.—Town Council Meeting.
" 20.—Poona Races.
" 22.—Poona Races.
" 25.—Poona Races.
" 26.—Town Council Meeting.
" 27.—Poona Races.
" 29.—Poona Races.
Legislative Council, Poona.
Oct. 4.—Poona Horse Show.
" 10.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 11.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 12.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 13.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
" 16.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
Central Rifle Meeting.
" 18.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
Central Rifle Meeting.
" 20.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 22.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
" 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
" 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 20.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 15.—Dinner to Lord Dufferin by the Byculla Club.
" 19.—Madras Races.
" 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).
Madras Races.
" 24.—Madras Races.
" 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).
Madras Races.
" 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).

PARTY POETRY.

Here are two samples—the latter not quite new—of the way in which politicians at home who do not like Mr. Gladstone find means of letting the world know it:—

THE G.O.M.

When the Grand Old Man goes to his doom
He will ride in a fiery chariot,
And sit in state
On a red-hot plate
Twixt Satan and Judas Iscariot.
Says the Devil, "My place is quite full, as you see
But I'll try and do all that I can.
So I'll let Ananias and Judas go free,
And take in the Grand Old Man.
But the Devil soon found the whole thing a sell,
For old Gladdy corrupted all people in Hell.

GONE, GONE.

Gone from the sweets of office,
Gone from the head of affairs;
Gone in the head, they tell us;
Gone—and nobody cares;
Gone, not to join the angels,
Gone to reflect on the past,
Gone into Opposition;
Gladstone's gone at last!
Gone, let us hope for ever,
Gone, whither none can tell,
Gone, let us hope to Heaven,
There are devils enough in Hell.
Says Satan, "The place is as full as can be,
But I like to make room if I can."
So he let Ananias and Judas go free,
And took in the Grand Old Man.

The works on the Lundi Kotal plateau are progressing slowly but satisfactorily, and it is expected they will be finished by the end of January. Lieutenant MacDonald, who is in charge, will also prepare estimates for the projected road through the Mullagori country.

The Governor of Herat reports that the Maimana loyal troops have expelled Ishak's supporter from Andkhoi and Daulatabad. Abdul Khan, the Governor of Badakshan, has collected four regiments at Khinjan preparatory to moving against Ishak, whose whereabouts is unknown.

An anti-Congress meeting, composed of members of the ex-Royal Family of Oudh, and numerous nobility and gentry, mostly Mahomedan, was held at Lucknow on Sunday at the house of Nawab Mirza Mahomed Mehdi Ali, Khan Bahadur. The Nawab, we hear, "exposed the weak points of the so-called National Congress, and clearly showed the dangers which are likely to arise from the movements" and the following resolution was [illegible]

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

The Canterbury week closed with a victory for Kent over Lancashire by nine wickets. Though Wootton was absent, Kent had a very strong team, while Messrs. Jowett and A. G. Steel and the Rev. J. R. Napier and Robinson were absent from the Lancashire eleven. Kent made 210 (Fox, not out, 61), and Lancashire only making 96 had to follow on, and then knocked up 135. Briggs' 56 was gained by some good cricket. Kent had thus 22 to make to win, which they did with the loss of one wicket, thus gaining the victory by nine wickets. Score:

KENT.—First Innings.

Mr W Rashleigh, c Crossfield, b Barlow	27	Mr F Marchant, c Pilling, b Watson	0
F Hearne, l b w, b Steel	7	Wright, b Barlow	27
Mr W H Patterson, b Barlow	8	A Hearne, run out	3
Lord Harris, c and b Watson	15	Mr M C Kemp, c Pilling, b Watson	36
Mr C J M Fox, not out	61	Martin, b Watson	8
G Hearne, b Briggs	12	B 5, l b 1	6
		Total	210

In the Second Innings Rashleigh scored (not out) 10 Harris (not out) 4, Wright, b Watson, 4; b 4, l b 1—Total 23.

LANCASHIRE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr S M Crossfield, l b w, b Martin	0	l b w, b Wright	4
Barlow, b Wright	2	b Wright	0
F Sugg, b Wright	8	b Martin	2
Mr J Eccles, b Wright	16	c G Hearne, b Martin	21
Mr J Taylor b Martin	1	b A Hearne	0
Briggs, c Harris, b Martin	6	c Harris, b A Hearne	56
Mr A N Hornby, b Wright	8	c Harris, b Martin	16
Mr E E Steel, c Kempt, b A Hearne	27	st Harris, b A Hearne	18
Baker, l b w, b Wright	0	run out	11
Watson, c Harris, b Martin	1	not out	4
Pilling, not out	20	absent	0
B 4, l b 3	7	B	3
Total	96	Total	135

SURREY *VS.* SUSSEX.

Some phenomenal scoring by the Surrey Eleven marked the return match between these counties as stated last week. Five years ago the Sussex bowlers were punished to the tune of 631 runs in this same match, but that record was completely outdone in this match, and in fact the aggregate on that occasion was beaten by 67 runs. Winning the toss on Thursday, August 9th, and favoured for the first time this season by a really fast wicket, the strong batting of Surrey was seen to marked advantage. Mr Shuter and Abel scored at a good pace at the outset, and at luncheon time, at the end of just under two hours, the score was 126, with both batsmen still in, Mr. Shuter having scored 72 and Abel 42. Thirty-five were added on the renewal before Abel was caught, and at the same total Mr. Shuter also retired, bowled by a good ball from Arthur Hide. Mr. Shuter had been batting nearly two hours and a half for his 95, and though he ought to have been caught at short-slip when he had made eleven, and a little later played one of Arthur Hide's on without dislodging a bail, his innings was altogether in every way worthy of his reputation. Lohmann after making 24, was stumped, but Messrs. Read and Key scored fast off all the Sussex bowlers, and the total had been increased by no less than 193 runs when the latter played a ball from Mr. Newham into his wicket. Just at first Mr. Key was not quite at his ease, but when he settled down he got his runs with little effort and in free style. Mr Read continued to bat in his best form, and never losing an opportunity of scoring was not out at the close of the day, having contributed 128 to the huge aggregate of 424 for five wickets. Friday, too, saw some remarkable batting. Mr Read found a congenial partner in Mr. Bowden, and runs came at a great rate, 127 having been added in a little over an hour and a half, when Mr. Read was caught at the wicket. Until he had got 165, when he was missed at mid-off, he had made no mistake, and he has rarely if ever been seen to better advantage, his hitting all round being singularly clean and well-timed. Mr. Read was in altogether a little over four hours and a half, and during this time 380 runs had been added to the score. Chiefly through the brilliant all-round hitting of Mr Bowden 116 runs were added during his stay with Henderson in an hour and twenty minutes, and the amateur ultimately carried out his bat at the close of a most remarkable display of batting. Every one of the Sussex eleven was tried with the ball during the innings, which lasted eight hours and fifty minutes, and the total was only two short of seven hundred when the tenth wicket fell, the runs being made at the rate of 80 an hour. This exceeds by 48 the highest previous record in a first-class match in England, Surrey's 650 against Oxford University at the Oval last June, and by 67 the best total in a first class inter-County match, 631 by Surrey against Sussex at the Oval in 1883. Mr Bowden's 189 not out was one of the very best features of a most remarkable innings. He gave two chances after he had got his hundred, but a better display of free and judicious hitting has not been seen for a long time, and in proof of this it need only be added that he was in just three hours and a half for his score, which included a five and twenty-five fours. Tired after their long outing, as the Sussex batsmen must have been, they only made a poor show against the bowling of Lohmann and Beaumont, and in two hours and ten minutes the innings was over for an unexpectedly small total of 144. Going in a second time in a minority of 584 runs, Mr. Smith and Arthur Hide made a better start, and at the end of the day one batsman (A. Hide) was gone with the total 31. Mr. Smith on Saturday morning, too, played well, and at one time the score was 30 with only two batsmen out. When Lohmann, however, went on to bowl the end soon came, and though the wicket was still fast and true the remaining batsmen only added 19, so that the game came to a premature termination, leaving Surrey with a decisive victory by an innings and 485 runs. In the two innings of Sussex Lohmann took twelve wickets for 78 runs. Full score:

SURREY.

Abel, c A Hide, b J Hide	59	Mr M P Bowden, not out	189
Mr J Shuter, b A Hide	95	Henderson, c A Hide, b Gresson	33
Lohmann, St Phillips, b Humphreys	24	Wood, b Gresson	1
Mr W W Read, c Phillips, b A Hide	171	Beaumont, b Smith	5
Mr K J Key, b Newham	84	Bowley, b Smith	7
Read, c and b Humphreys	12	B 13, lb 5	18
		Total	698

SUSSEX.

First Innings		Second Innings.	
Mr F H Gresson, c Abel, b Lohmann	2	b Beaumont	0
Quaife, b Bowley	10	c Bowden, b Lohmann	0
Mr W Newham, c Lohmann, b Beaumont	4	c and b Beaumont	24
Mr J M Cotterill, b Lohmann	11	c and b Lohmann	2
J Hide, c Wood, b Bowley	15	c and b Lohmann	0
Humphreys, c and b Lohmann	9	not out	8
Mr G Brann, c Shuter, b Lohmann	5	c W Read, b Beaumont	4
Mr C A Smith, b W Read	29	b Lohmann	37
A Hide, not out	21	b Bowley	18
Phillips, b Lohmann	1	c Beaumont, b Lohmann	0
Tate, c Abel, b Lohmann	3	c W Read, b Lohmann	0
B	1	B	4
Total	114	Total	99

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

SURREY.

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W
A. Hide	73	30	185	2	Newham	12	2	51	1
J. Hide	57	21	105	1	Quaife	6	1	22	0
Tate	30	9	79	0	Brann	6	2	7	0
Smith	36.1	11	95	2	Cotterill	5	2	20	0
Humphreys	37	5	94	2	Phillips	5	1	21	0
Gresson	23	3	68	2					

SUSSEX.

	First Innings.				Second Innings.			
	O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lohmann	34	15	56	6	19	8	22	6
Beaumont	9	6	10	1	27	12	44	3
Bowley	18	8	31	2	13	6	20	1
W. W. Read	6	0	16	1	3	3	0	0

GLOUCESTERSHIRE *VS.* THE AUSTRALIANS.

It was due to this county that the Colonists met their first reverse after a long succession of victories At Clifton on Saturday, 11th ult., they won by the very substantial majority of 257 runs. The Gloucestershire men fielded admirably, only missing one catch, and the bowling was excellent. Roberts did especially well, taking five wickets at a cost of only 45 runs. Woof it will be seen, also bowled with a capital average. Gloucestershire had never before beaten an Australian team, and the county's victory was enthusiastically received by a large company. The match was fairly won by first-rate cricket, and the Gloucestershire team deserve all the compliments that can be paid them. The Australians ought to have done much better in their first innings, and they, of course, handicapped themselves considerably by giving Turner a rest. The record of the Colonial team now stood—16 matches won, six lost, six drawn. It is a curious and noteworthy fact that five of the defeats have been inflicted by county elevens—namely, Lancashire, Notts, Leicestershire, Sussex, and Gloucestershire. Full score:

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr W G Grace, b Ferris	6	c Blackham, b Lyons	51
Mr E M Grace, c Bannerman, b Ferris	16	c Bannerman, b Ferris	0
Mr W W F Pullen, c and b Lyons	7	b Ferris	8
Painter, b Worrall	37	b Lyons	4
Mr O G Radcliffe, c Edwards, b Lyons	29	c Blackham, b Boyle	30
Mr J H Brain, b Trott	0	b Ferris	8
Mr F Townsend, b Trott	66	c Boyle, b Ferris	92
Mr H V Page, run out	4	c Lyons, b Edwards	24
Mr E Peake, not out	23	c Bonnor, b Lyons	6
Woof, st Blackham, b Worrall	15	not out	2
Roberts, c Worrall, b Boyle	3	b Lyons	0
B 1, l-b 2	3	B 5, l-b 1, w 1, n-b 1	8
Total	214	Total	212

AUSTRALIANS.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
A C Bannerman, b Woof	0	run out	17
J McC Blackham, b Peake	10	c and b Roberts	6
H Trott, b W G Grace	59	c Radcliffe, b Roberts	28
G J Bonnor, c and b Peake	5	c Woof, b Roberts	5
S P Jones, b Peake	0	c Page, b Roberts	0
J Edwards, c and b Townsend	7	not out	25
J J Lyons, c Roberts, b W G Grace	6	c E M Grace, b Woof	0
P S McDonnell, b W G Grace	42	c Radcliffe, b W G Grace	38
J Worrall, c Townsend, b Roberts	9	c W G Grace, b Woof	2
J. J. Ferris, c Radcliffe, b W. G. Grace	0	c. Brain, b Woof	3
H. F. Boyle not out	2	b Roberts	2
B 5, l-b 1	6	L-b 1, n-b 1	2
Total	143	Total	126

AUSTRALIANS.—Second Innings.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Roberts	30-3	19	45	5
Woof	12	4	21	3
Mr. Peake	5	0	17	0
Mr. W. G. Grace	19	9	22	1
Mr. Townsend	3	0	18	0

Mr. Steel, though asked, could not accept the invitation of the Surrey Committee, but otherwise the team gave general satisfaction, and if Mr. Steel had replaced Sugg, it would have been as strong as it could possibly have been made. As the wicket was in splendid condition, it was thought that there would be some high scoring. There was a vociferous cheer when, from the third ball, Lohmann caught the Australian captain finely at short-slip, falling down on his knee in securing the ball. Peel, who began the bowling with Lohmann, gave way to Briggs at 20, and in two overs the new bowler clean bowled both Trott and Bonner, the latter playing very tamely and falling to the second ball he had. When Edwards joined Bannerman the game became very tedious and not a run was made for fourteen overs. Lohmann, who at one time had bowled fourteen maidens in succession, handed the ball to Barnes at 40, and without another run Bannerman, who had been in nearly an hour and a half for his 13, fell to another magnificent catch at cover-slip by Lohmann, who fell over with the ball. After this, no one but Ferris lent Edwards any assistance, and the innings, which had lasted two hours and a half, ended at half past three o'clock. Edwards' 26 was the feature of a very moderate display of batting. Going in third wicket down at 22, he was last out, and with the exception of an easy chance to short-slip when he had made eight, made no mistake during the two hours he was in. Briggs bowled with remarkable success considering the excellence of the pitch. He delivered 37 overs for 25 runs and five wickets, all of them clean bowled. The spectators were fairly jubilant when England went in with such a small total against them, but their hopes fell when two of the best wickets—those of Mr. Grace and Ulyett—went with the score only 6. Mr. Shuter and Read improved matters somewhat, but still with four of the best wickets down for 53 things were much more promising for the Australians than had seemed probable at first. On Barnes joining Abel, though, the batting showed an improvement, and the best cricket of the day was witnessed. The two professionals scored very evenly for a long time, and when Barnes was out he had made 62 out of 112 added during his partnership. The out-going batsman has not been for a long time seen to better advantage, and his play was without a fault. Sugg, the next to join Abel, had a life at slip when he had made a single, and though he did not shape at all well, was not out at the close of the day with Abel, who had batted in admirable style for his 65. During the day 14,750 persons paid for admission to the ground, and this number was increased on Tuesday. Sugg, on the resumption, had another life at short-slip, and the next over a stupidly sharp run dismissed Abel, who had been upwards of two hours at the wickets, and made no mistake in the attainment of his 70. Peel, who followed Abel, batted steadily and well, and thanks to the exceptionally fine hitting of Lohmann the last wicket added as many as 58 runs. The Surrey bowler hit all round with equal freedom, and the quality of his cricket can be proved by the fact that he got his sixty-two not out in fifty-five minutes without anything like a mistake. Turner, who had been left out of the Gloucestershire match through indisposition, took six wickets, but he did not seem to be at all well, and his figures were not as good as usual. With a lead of 237 on the first innings, England's chances were particularly hopeful, and when the Australian captain, after making 32 out of 34, was bowled off his leg by a fast ball from Peel, they were materially improved. Trott, too, came in only to be cleverly stumped, and when the Surrey wicket-keeper caught Bonnor soon afterwards, the three most dangerous batsmen on the side were gone. A clever catch at point which got rid of Edwards brought the end closer, and when Wood threw Ferris out very smartly, five wickets were down for 62. Bannermann, after being in an hour and twenty-five minutes for five, played on a run later, and though Turner gave a little interest to the game, the result was soon placed beyond a doubt. When at last the tenth wicket fell for 100 England was left with a most decisive victory by an innings and 137 runs. Barnes and Peer bowled exceedingly well, and the former's figures were particularly noteworthy. The spectators were highly pleased at the easy win of the Englishmen, and hundreds assembled in front of the pavilion, a larger number remaining some time to greet the more successful players. On Tuesday 16,207 passed through the turnstiles, so that the shilling was paid by 39,075 persons in the two days, giving a gross sum of £1,547 17s. taken at the gates.

AUSTRALIA.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
A C Bannerman, c Lohmann, b Barnes	13	b Barnes	5
P S McDonnell, c Lohmann, b Peel	0	b Peel	32
H Trott, b Briggs	13	st Wood, b Peel	4
G J Bonner, b Briggs	0	c Wood, b Barnes	5
J D Edwards, b Lohmann	26	c W. Read, b Barnes	0
A. H. Jarvis, b Briggs	5	b Peel	8
S. M. J. Woods, run out	0	c Abel, b Barnes	7
C. T. B. Turner, b Briggs	0	b Peel	18
J. M'Blackham, b Briggs	0	c Lohmann, b Barnes	4
J Worrall, c Grace, b Barnes	8	not out	0
J. J. Ferris, not out	13	run out	16
B 1, lb 1	2	L-b	1
Total	80	Total	100

ENGLAND.

Dr W G Grace, c Edwards, b Turner	1	Sugg, b Turner	31
Mr J Shutter, b Turner	28	Peel, b Woods	25
Ulyett, c Blackham, b Turner	0	Briggs, b Woods	0
Mr W W Read, b Turner	18	Lohmann, not out	62
Abel, run out	70	Wood, c Bannerman, b Ferris	8
Barnes, c Worrall, b Turner	62	B 6, lb 4, w 2	12
		Total	317

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

AUSTRALIA.

	First Innings.				Second Innings.			
	O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lohmann	29 3	21	21	1	6	4	11	0
Peel	8	4	11	1	28 2	13	49	4
Briggs	37	24	25	5	6	3	7	0
Barnes	16	9	18	2	29	16	32	5

ENGLAND.

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Turner	60	24	112	6	Woods	32	10	80	2
Ferris	35 2	15	73	1	Worrall	4	1	15	0
Trott	7	2	25	0					

SUSSEX *VS.* LANCASHIRE.

The Lancashire Eleven, unsuccessful in their two matches against Surrey and Kent, and weakened still further by the absence of Briggs and Sugg, who were playing for England against Australia at the Oval, had to endure another defeat by nine wickets at Brighton. Sussex thus gained its first important county match this season. Score:

LANCASHIRE.

First Innings,		Second Innings	
Mr A N Hornby, b A Hide	2	b A Hide	
Barlow, b Smith	0	c and b J Hide	1
Mr J Eccles, c Brann, b A Hide	8	l b w, b A Hide	8
Mr E E Steel, b A Hide	0	b Humphreys	37
Mr F Taylor, b A Hide	1	b Smith	40
Mr A Kemble, b Smith	0	b A Hide	4
Baker, b A Hide	6	b J Hide	9
Mr S M Crosfield, c Humphreys, b J Hide	19	c Smith, b J Hide	28
Yates, c J Hide, b Tate	41	run out	12
Watson, b A Hide	0	not out	6
Pilling, not out	25	c Humphreys, b Smith	0
B 4, l b 5	9	L b	5
Total	111	Total	171

SUSSEX.

First Innings.

Mr F H Gresson, c and b Barlow	8	Mr G Brann, lbw, b Watson	0
Quaife, hw b Steel	33	A Hide, b Barlow	11
Mr W Newham, b Barlow	0	Phillips, not out	3
Mr J M Cotterill, b Barlow	8	Tate, c Pilling, b Watson,	5
J Hide, b Steel	7	B 4, lb 3	7
Humphreys, b Watson	35		
Mr C A Smith, b Watson	35	Total	152

In the Second Innings Gresson scored 1 b w, b Watson 19, Quaife (not out) 56, Newham (not out) 51; b 3, lb 3.—Total, 132.

SURREY *VS.* LANCASHIRE.

There was a full and interesting day's cricket in the return match between these counties at Kennington Oval. Surrey went in first and put together an innings of 294, no fewer than eight batsmen reaching double figures, and, four of these each scoring 50. Maurice Read hit up 74, which was the highest individual score of the day, and Mr. W. W. Read and Abel made 54 each, and Mr. Shuter 51. Lancashire in their 65 minutes' play, at the close lost one wicket in making 53, Mr. Eccles being not out at the drawing of stumps for 30.

The second day's play opened at 11-40 this morning. The weather was again cold, dull, and cheerless, and only a small number of spectators witnessed the opening. Sugg joined Eccles to the bowling of Lohmann and Beaumont. Sugg placed 4 to his credit, and was then easily caught by Trouncer off Lohmann. Score:—

SURREY.—First Innings.

Abel, st Pilling, b Steel	54
Mr. J. Shuter, b Watson	51
Lohmann, c Yates, b E Steel	5
Mr. W. W. Read, c Pilling, b Barlow	54
Mr. K. J. Key, c Watson b Briggs	10
M. Read, l b w, b Briggs	74
Mr. M. P. Bowden, b Briggs	13
Henderson, c Pilling, b Watson	14
Mr. C. A. Trouncer, run out	16
Beaumont, st Pilling, b Watson	0
Bowley, not out	0
Extras	3
Total	294

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings.

Mr. J. Eccles, not out	69
Barlow, l b w, b Lohmann	14
Sugg, c Trouncer, b Lohmann	4
Mr. F. Taylor, c Bowden, b Lohmann	14
Briggs, not out	33
Extras	16
Total	150

NOTTS *VS.* AUSTRALIANS.

There was plenty of batting at Nottingham on Friday, 17th ultimo, when the country team kept the Australians out in the field all day and scored 359 for the loss of only six wickets. Attewell, not out, 15, and Flowers, not out, 1, were in possession of the wickets when time was called. The highest individual scores yesterday were Gunn, 91, and Barnes, 90, both admirable displays of batting. To-day the not outs continued the batting, and Attewell was caught for 49. Score:

NOTTS.—First Innings.

Mr. J. A. Dixon, run out	49
Scotton, b Woods	4
Gunn, b Lyons	94
Barnes, c and b Woods	91
Mr. H. B. Daft, b Ferris	33

Lee (Eton), E. Hodgson (Eton), J. S. Jackson (Harrow), B. A. Cunningham (Marlborough), A. W. Dixon (Rugby), J. C. Kortwright (Tonbridge), J. Leese (Winchester), captain, and another.

The following will show the results of the matches played between the eight principal Counties up to date. Lancashire and Notts, it will be seen, have their last engagement on Thursday next, the six remaining Counties on the following Monday. Surrey has yet to meet Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Gloucestershire.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Last Fixture.
Surrey	11	11	0	0	Aug. 27
Yorkshire	10	4	3	3	" 27
Kent	12	6	4	2	" 23
Lancashire	12	3	5	4	" 23
Gloucestershire	11	5	4	2	" 27
Nottinghamshire	12	3	6	3	" 27
Middlesex	9	3	6	0	" 27
Sussex	11	1	8	2	" 27

THE ELEMENTS OF ACTING.

Mr. Boucicault contributes a paper under the above head to the *New York Herald*, from which we take the following extracts:—

WALK, NOT WADDLE.

Speech, gesture, and gait are the elements of acting. Demosthenes considered gait and gesture, which he calls action," to be the more important. So let us take them in the first place. The art of walking with dignity and grace is lost. The art of gesture is unrecorded and unknown. If we take a pair of compasses, divide the legs an inch apart, and work the instrument forward on its points, we shall represent the waddling movement of the modern walk. Nature has provided the human farm with joints at the hips, knees, ankles, and feet, with the intention that all should be used in movement. We proceed to lock up the ankles and the feet immovably. We reduce the use of the knees to two thirds of the joint-action, and to avoid working the hip joint we waddle like the aforesaid compasses.

Let us study the line of figures in action, which are represented on the friezes we have discovered in the Greek temples or Roman villas, painted two thousand years ago. Here we can perceive by comparing the various figures in their different attitudes how they moved. It was by propulsion. The action of the leg began when it arrived behind the body. When the foot left the ground to sweep forward, it was carried with the sole as parallel to the earth as possible, and planted, not on the heel with the toe in the air, but firm and flat, as if it gripped the ground it occupied. The walk was undulating and continuous—not in jerks. Watch the movement of the feline animals. Compare this graceful, sinuous progression, taught by nature, with a rank of our soldiers, taught by a drill sergeant to kick out their legs in front, with their arms motionless, depriving the body of its natural balance. No wonder that soldiers are the worst pedestrians, and when they are on the field they throw aside the discipline of the barrack yard.

HOW TO LEARN TO WALK WELL.

Let the following experiment be tried:—Place a weight as heavy as may be conveniently carried on the head: a circular pad should be arranged to prevent it from resting painfully upon the skull. The effect of this burden will be that you will straighten your figure, raise your head, square back your shoulders so as to bring the weight straightway over the spinal column. You must stand erect or the weight will fall. When the balance is obtained move forward: you will find the legs will move from the hips instinctively, the feet will glide gracefully and the limbs maintain themselves well under the body which is poised above them, the arms, at full length, swaying in accord with the rest of the figure, and a grace of deportment will be enforced. To this habit of carrying burdens on the head I venture to attribute the national grace we observe in the attitudes and the walk of the Spanish, Moorish, and Italian female peasants. If you remove your shoes during this practice you will find the freedom given to the ankle and foot joints will render the task much easier, and after a few trials you will overcome the slight stiffness with which the great effort may be attended.

Erectness of figure and expansion of the chest are better obtained by this simple practice than by backboards, Indian clubs, or any other implements of calisthenics, or by any other exercises I know of. But of more importance: girls inclined to outgrow their strength will find the slight compression distributed along the spine will give compactness to the column. It tends to spread the hips and exerts a pressure on those joints which no other means can reach. You will be surprised, perhaps, to find the great weight that can easily be borne in this manner. Yet we all have seen a strong man assist to raise with great effort a heavy basket to the head of a girl who, when she got it well poised there, walked off with it easily.

GESTURE AND POSTURE.

Gesture may be distinguished as the movement of the body and limbs above the waist, while the movement of those below the waist may be called posture. When the face of the actor is directed toward the spectator it enables him to gather its fullest expression, but all gestures in this attitude of the body are foreshortened, therefore of little avail. When the face is turned in profile it loses much of its power, for the spectator can see but one-half of it. But here gesture is the more eloquent, and is, therefore, largely employed, for it gains in this attitude as much as the face loses. When you have a good, expressive, and appropriate gesture, hold it while the while thought it accompanies is under expression. If you change it frequently you will seem to fidget. Some young actors gush into gestures and then relapse into inaction, forgetting that gesture must be continuous as speech, for it is speech of the arms, which must be moved from the shoulders, as the legs are moved from the hips.

"ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKE."

Now for the next element—speech. This is the great blot on the American stage. Meanwhile some of the audience take home the impression that the words "idea," "ideal," "address," are properly accented on the first syllable, and "inquiry" is pronounced "inquery." Many Americans pronounce the termination "ory," as in "transitory," "migratory," with a long "o" as in "glory" or "story." Some pronounce "military" as "militairy." I prefer these open vowels as more musical, but such is not the pronunciation used by the most cultured people in England, and so long as we propose to speak English let it be English "as she is spoke." If I have to make the word "sacrifice," heard in a large auditorium, "I must make the last syllable resonant, pronouncing it as in "price" or "thrice." If pronounced as "fis" it will not be heard, preceded as it is by the powerful first syllable "sac." So, my word will dwindle into nothing. When, therefore, I condemn the American pronunciation as incorrect, I prefer it frequently where it is preferable.

ARTICULATE TO BE AUDIBLE.

A loud voice is not necessarily better heard than one of medium volume. The true secret of the audible penetrating voice is articulation, a clear delivery of each syllable in every word. The man who bawls an extra in the street is loud enough, but it is not easy to hear what he says. The louder you shout the more difficult you will find it to articulate, for we shout on the vowels. You cannot shout a cosonant. The prominent fault of Americans, both on and off the stage, is to shorten their words from two syllables to one, and from three into two. Thus they compress "syllable" into "sylbl," "vowel" into "vowl," durability into "dure-bil-ty;" here are five distinct syllables contracted into three; and "government" into "gov'ment," thus ommitting three liquids—an ommission that is certainly not national. The four letters *l, m, n, r,* are the softest and most musical in any language, and should be cared for. The danger of falling into precision and formality of speech by studied articulation should be avoided; but the audience will forgive much in the speaker if the speech be clearly audible.

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Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0	5	0
Do. (round), per lb	0	1	9
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	6
Shins, large, each	0	4	6
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Tongues, fresh, each	0	4	0
Do. salt, each	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	6	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	4	0
Liver, each	0	4	0
Heart, each	0	1	6
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	8
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0	2	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	2	0
Oxtail, each	0	2	3
Sirloin per lb	0	4	0
Fore Ribs, each	0	4	0
Beef Salt, English	0	7	0

MUTTON—	1st Sort.			2nd Sort		
Saddle, per lb	0	4	0	0	2	9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb	0	3	6	0	2	6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Breast large	0	3	0	0	2	6
Do. small	0	2	6	0	2	0
Head, each	0	3	0		...	
Kidneys, each	0	1	0	0	1	0
Suet, per lb	0	3	0	0	3	0

SUGAR—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	7	0
[illegible], 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	3
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	
Tea, Hill, per lb	0	14	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0	12	[illegible]

AN INTERESTING VISIT.

(Extract from an article in "The Fountain.")

The other day I had the privilege of spending an hour in the consulting rooms of a medical electrician who bids fair to make for himself a great reputation. Although Mr. B. Copson Garrat does not place himself so prominently before the public as do some others in his profession, I have good reason to believe that he is doing a work which is scarcely less extensive, and is certainly not less effective than theirs. Mr Garrat is a man who likes to work in a quiet way. I think however, that such a man ought to be better known He is an enthusiast, albeit, a very sober one. He will talk to you by the hour about medical electricity, in which he is, of course, thoroughly well up, and he never tries of showing you its wondrous effects. If you ask him why he goes into raptures over this remarkable therapeutic agents, he will give you two very good reasons; the first is that it gave him new life, and the second is that it has given new life to others. Mr. Garrat knows, and therefore speaks.

After giving me a little galvanism, which had no more serious effect than to make my hands feel a little sleepy, Mr. Garrat converted the current into what is termed constant instead of induced, and assured me there was just as much electricity passing through my body as would be sufficient in the other form to kill me. As an illustration of the penetrati[illegible] of magnetism, I may mention that I held in [illegible] me a mariner's compass, and Mr. Garrat h[illegible] me one of his magnetic bends, and in a m[illegible] magnetic current passed through my cl[illegible] I had a very heavy overcoat on—and t[illegible] body, and laid hold of the hand of the co[illegible] is the mighty force which Mr. Garrat inf[illegible] sends right through the system of his pa[illegible] ing the most astonishing and beneficial [illegible]

Some of the most startling scientific [illegible] the present age are based upon magn[illegible] and the efficacy of magnetism as a healer [illegible] lead to results quite as startling as any that have [illegible] tended it in other directions. Here let me repeat that magnetism is not galvanism. The latter, as I understand, often fails, and even when it succeeds it is open to the objection that its effect is too powerful. In skilful hands it has been, and may be, used with success; but it is, nevertheless, in its application, often of a painful irritating character, because it must come into direct contact with the body, requiring the nerves as a conducting medium. Mr. Garrat does not claim to have made any new discovery, but he has found out how to use electricity in the most efficient and practical way.

Magnetism does not supersede ordinary medicines, but can be used in conjunction with them without at all effecting or being effected by their action. Its chief value is that it will reach cases which ordinary medicines will not touch. Take paralysis. The doctor does not, cannot, cure paralysis, but Mr. Garratt can point you to people who were bedridden and, to all appearance, bedridden for life, but who, thanks to magnetism, have left their couch, and are now engaged in the active work of life. Long standing cases of epilepsy and spinal irritation have also been cured. I take these cases from a pamphlet of Mr. Garratt's, where full names and addresses are given, and which will be sent post free to any person who will write to his consulting rooms, 1-16, Finsbury square, London, E. C. Ordinary medicines are of little avail in chronic cases of long standing; but these are just the cases that Mr. Garrat likes to undertake. Another class of sufferers who derive incalculable benefit from magnetism are people of overworked brain. In such cases the physician usually prescribes complete rest and a total change of air, medicine being of little use. Garrat affirms that he can give the overworked man all the benefit that he would derive from rest and change, and give it to him in a very much quicker, simpler, and cheaper way. It will be seen, therefore, that Mr. Garratt's system is not opposed to the efforts of others who are battling with disease; on the contrary, it is an auxiliary which may be used in conjunction with and as a supplement to them.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up	Last Div.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	13 p.c.	575
Bank of Bengal	44,000	500	all	[illegible]	1,000
Bank of Madras	30,000	500	all	[illegible]	500
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra Bank	10,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 [illegible]	130
Hong. and Shang. Corporation	60,000	125	all	[illegible]	410
National Bank of India	37,500	[illegible]		5 p.c.	135

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotton	[illegible]	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,210
Albert Ginning Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	440
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	240
Bellary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	315
Broach Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100
Bombay Cotton Press	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,725
Colaba Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	580
East India Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,200
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	265
Fort Press Co. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
French Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manmar Manfg. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercantile Press [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Indian Press Co. of W. Press	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld. (Bellary)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sind Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	75	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sind & Punjab Cotton Press Co.	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	1,250
Sassoon Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	55
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,0	[illegible]	640

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Co.	1,305	1,000	1,000	...	1,150
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.	[illegible]	0	500	Rs. 3	455
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,315	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 4	[illegible]
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	[illegible]	370
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,0	...	...
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	12	125	...	...
Amboca S. & W. Co., Ld.	600	1,00	1,00	...	...
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,00	1,00	1,0	Rs. 3	715
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	571	500	500	Rs. 2	80
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	5	Rs. 2	455
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,0	1,000	Rs. 3	910
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,730	20	200	Rs. 19	145
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs.	1,000
City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,00	1,00	Rs. 2	1,115
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	70	70	Rs. 30	365
Connaught Mills Co. Ld.	500	500	500	Rs. 25	685
Coorla S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	620
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	5	[illegible]	Rs. 500	15
Dunn Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,425	500	500	Rs. [illegible]	600
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	[illegible]	1,	1,000	Rs. 5	650
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,700	150	15	Rs. 20	175
Goculdas Saha S. & W. Co., Limited	2,000	500	500	...	310
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited	[illegible]	1,0	1,000	...	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	400	1,000	1,00	...	88
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	3,272	1,	1,0	25	365
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	600 xd
Hinganghat Mill Co., Limited.	700	575	500	Rs. 27	70
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,00	1,000	Rs. 3	785
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 5	1,300
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited.	1,20	50	50	Rs. 25	600
Jamshed Mfg. Co. Limited	1,400	25	25	Rs. 1	320
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	1,32	5	50	Rs. 2	600 xd
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original Increased	600	[illegible]	200	Rs. 11	160
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.	1,555	2	25	...	825
Jewraj Baloo S. & W. Co., Ld.	..	500	1,000	...	...
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld	1,100	1,00	1,	Rs. 55	1,170
Khatau Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld	750	1,0	1,0	Rs. 33	665
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,0	1,0	Rs. 25	880
Leopold S. & Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld	1,000	[illegible]	1,	Rs. 6	1,165
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	0	1	Rs. 5	145
Mahalaxmi S. & W. Co., Ld.	500	[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 3	2,200
Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld.	600	1,0	1,00	Rs. 30	710
Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited	4,000	250	250	Rs. 5	165
Nagpore Cotton Ginning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,200	1,00	1,00	Rs. 70	1,675
Nawab of Baboo S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	24,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 60	1,210
New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld	1,200	1	100	...	30
National S. & W. Co. of India, Limit'd	2,000	250	25	...	...
Oriental S. & W. Co. Limited	1,200	1,	1,000	Rs. 43	810
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	600	1,	1,00	...	425
Presidency Mills Co. Limited	6,725	[illegible]	625	Rs. 20	470
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	5	250	Rs. 6	80
Queen S. & W. Co. Limited	715	1,	1,000	...	1,000
Ripon Mill Co. Ld.	2,000	[illegible]	12	...	65
Sassoon & Alliance [illegible] Mill Co. Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Singapore S. & W. Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Secunderabad S. & W. Mill Co., Ld.	3,712	500	500	...	375
Southern Mahratta [illegible]	[illegible]	10	100	Rs. 51	1,165
[illegible]	600	1,00	1,000	Rs. 35	[illegible]

[illegible]

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent stock	...	[illegible]	...	...	
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	...	[illegible]	...	...	

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible] Co. Ld.	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Badham [illegible] Co., Ld.	4,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bapty Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay Land [illegible] Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay Flour Mills Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay Saw Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. 3rd Issue	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay Municipal Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crear, Medon & Co. Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] & Co. Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kurrachee Lighterage Co. Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kemp & Co. Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marsh & Co. Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Napier Hotel Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Sovereigns, each	[illegible]
Carolus	[illegible]
Mexican Dollars	[illegible]
Five-Franc Pieces	[illegible]
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	[illegible]
Gold Leaf	[illegible]
Bar Gold, 1s oz. English, 100 touch	[illegible]
Australian Gold, 100 touch	[illegible]
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	[illegible]
Pekin	[illegible]

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	[illegible]
Four-and-a-half per cent	[illegible]
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	[illegible]
Six per cent. Municipal Loan (House Rate)	[illegible]
New French Loan 5 per ct. 1872	[illegible]
Paris Municipal Loan	[illegible]
Port Trust Bonds	[illegible]

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 4[illegible]
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4[illegible]
Do. do.	3 Months sight	1s. 4[illegible]
Do. do.	4 Do do.	1s. 4[illegible]
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4[illegible]
Do Credit	3 Do do.	1s. 4[illegible]
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4[illegible]
Do Documents	3 Do do.	1s. 4[illegible] to 1s.5[illegible]
Do do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4[illegible] to 1s.5[illegible]
France	3 Do do.	1.72[illegible]
Do.	6 Do. do.	1.73[illegible]
Calcutta	At sight	100[illegible]
Do	60 days do.	99[illegible]
Madras	At sight	100[illegible]
Do.	30 days do.	99[illegible]
China	60 Do. do.	161

BANK OF BOMBAY RATES OF BUSINESS.

DISCOUNT CHARGED—	
On Government Bills	4 per cent.
On Private Bills	5 do.
INTEREST CHARGED—	
On Demand Loans on Government Securities Port Trust Bonds, or Bullion	4 per cent.
On Loans on Government Securities or Port Trust Bonds	
On Loans on Goods, or Metals in Godown, or on Port Trust Warrants	Other rates by arrangement
On Cash Credits on Government Securities	
On Cash Credits on Goods, or Metals in Godown, or on Port Trust Warrants	

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